

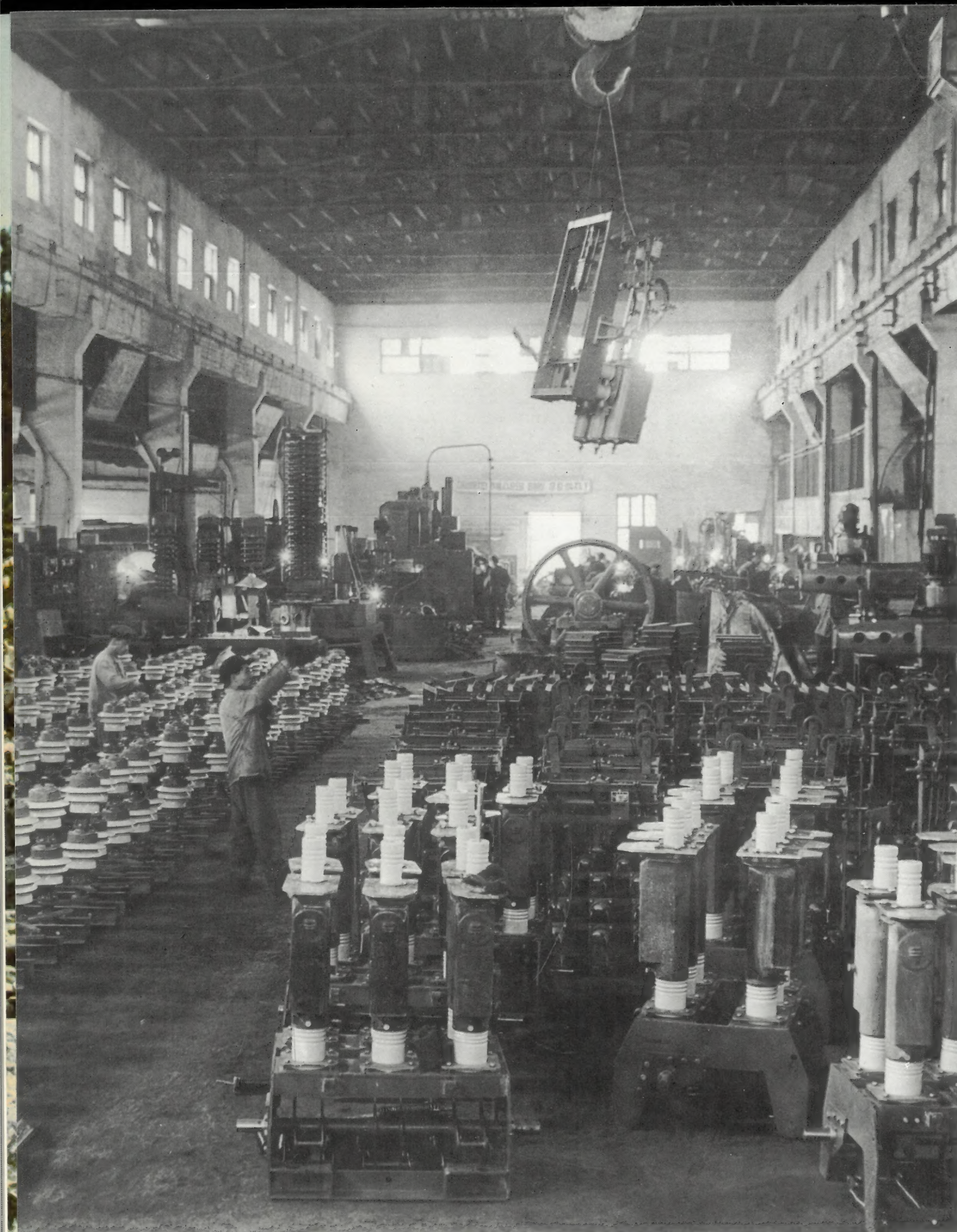
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PYONGYANG No. 158 1969





Workers of the factory where Comrade Chon Mun Hwa works produce a large quantity of various high-voltage electric appliances needed in economic construction and defence upbuilding

Korea Today



FRONT COVER: The mine where Comrade Kim Chol Un works keeps raising the flame of innovation in the production of iron ore in order to meet more satisfactorily the demand of every branch of the national economy for iron by overfulfilling the Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule

BACK COVER: The water-sprinkling system has been introduced on farms in different parts of our country thanks to the deep concern of fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It ensures a big crop in whatever dry weather

Photo by Chon Chang Bok

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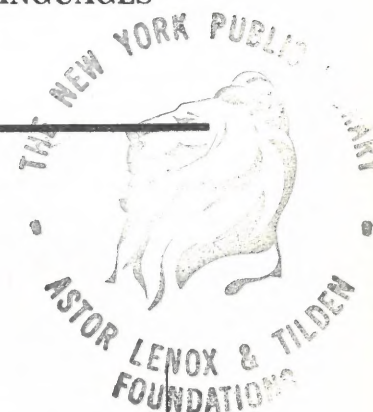
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Answers to the Questions Raised by the Iraqi News Agency

KIM IL SUNG

Premier Kim Il Sung gave answers, on July 1, 1969, to a number of questions raised by Taha Al-Basri, Assistant Director General of the Iraqi News Agency, who visited our country. Follows the full text of the answers:

QUESTION: What are Your Excellency's impressions concerning the earnest struggle waged by the people of South Korea against the U.S. imperialist occupation for the liberation of the South and what are the bases Your Excellency propose for the unification of the two parts of the country?

ANSWER: As for the questions of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the country, we dealt with them in detail already in the report at the celebration of the 20th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last year. Besides, many documents of ours concerning the questions of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the country including the report at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in 1966 have been published. I think if you read these documents, you will fully understand our programme for the unification of the country and our position on the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialist occupationists.

It is the greatest desire of the Korean people today to unify their divided country at the earliest possible date.

It can be said that the speedy attainment of our cause of national unification hinges mainly upon the solution of the following three questions:

Firstly, how we further strengthen our revolutionary base in all the political, economic and military fields by splendidly carrying out socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic; secondly, how the South Korean people

ple wage the struggle more vigorously against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and foster their own revolutionary forces quickly; and thirdly, how the world people, especially, the peoples of the countries making revolution and all the forces opposing imperialism unite firmly and isolate and weaken the U.S. imperialists to the maximum internationally and, at the same time, give active support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle to drive out U.S. imperialism and unify the country independently.

In our opinion unification will be realized in Korea when these three revolutionary forces are fully prepared and properly combined.

As is already declared widely to the South Korean people and to the peoples of the whole world, it is our consistent desire to materialize the unification of Korea by peaceful means. Our programme for the unification of the country is to establish a unified central government by holding general elections throughout the North and South on a democratic basis without interference of any outside forces after the U.S. imperialists have been withdrawn from South Korea.

This claim of ours is most correct and reasonable. It is because our programme for the unification of the country reflects the entire Korean people's firm consciousness of national independence and opens up the possibility of solving the unification question in a democratic way in accordance with the free will of the people from all walks of life irrespective of their party affiliations, political views, property status, standard of learning, religious faith or sex.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward time and again most reasonable and concrete proposals for the unification of the country in the past, expressing

the unanimous will and desire of the Korean people and has made every possible effort to realize them.

But the U.S. imperialists and the successive puppet rulers of South Korea have doggedly opposed our correct programme and proposals for the country's unification and carried out all sorts of manoeuvrings to perpetuate the division of our country.

The biggest obstacle in the way to realizing the peaceful unification of our country is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists. So long as the U.S. imperialist aggression army stays on in South Korea, there can be no general elections of North and South Korea by the free will of the people. Therefore, for the peaceful unification of Korea, first of all, the U.S. imperialist aggression army must pull out from South Korea.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists would not quit South Korea of their own accord. Furthermore, the South Korean puppets propped up by the bayonet of the U.S. imperialists are begging those villains not to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea.

This is by no means the true expression of the will of the South Korean people. The South Korean people, too, like the people in the northern half, demand U.S. imperialism to get out of South Korea as soon as possible and want to unify the country independently and peacefully on a democratic basis.

The U.S. imperialists and their quislingite stooges are running wild to dampen this desire of the South Korean people and are cruelly suppressing the struggle of the South Korean people for the unification of the country. Those villains recklessly arrest and imprison anybody in South Korea at the mere utterances on peaceful unification, intensify the unheard-of fascist suppression of the activities of progressive political parties, public organizations and press organs, and barbarously imprison and murder patriots.

The peaceful unification of the country cannot be achieved so long as U.S. imperialism and its stooge, the present puppet regime, are allowed to remain in South Korea. The peaceful unification of our country can be materialized only after the U.S. imperialist aggression army has been forced out of South Korea and the South Korean people have overthrown the present puppet regime and the progressive forces have come into power. If the U.S. imperialists get out of South Korea and the democratic and progressive forces with national conscience seize power even now, we are ready to hold negotiations with them on the question of unifying the country by peaceful means.

The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people develops as the days go by although the U.S. imperialists and the present South Ko-

rean puppet clique are making desperate efforts to check the revolutionary struggle in South Korea by means of intensifying their fascist suppression.

The South Korean people are well aware that they can unify the country peacefully only by driving the U.S. imperialists, target number one in their struggle, out of South Korea and smashing their stooge, the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, and are vigorously unfolding various forms of struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to realize their desire for the unification of the country at the earliest possible date.

Of late in South Korea, great numbers of youth and students have risen to stage vigorous demonstrations against the manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for the so-called "revision of the Constitution for the third-term election" which they are busying themselves with in order to remain in "power" for a long time.

It is true that the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is arduous. But they have been tempered in the course of their protracted struggle against the oppressors and are ceaselessly expanding their fighting ranks and continually accumulating their revolutionary forces.

The South Korean people have the experience of heroic struggle in overthrowing the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee, the old stooge of U.S. imperialism. Through their arduous struggle the South Korean people have been further awakened and come to realize more clearly how they should fight to emerge victorious. A large number of fine leading cadres of the revolution are also growing up among the fighting ranks of the South Korean people.

The South Korean people will certainly drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and crush the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime and the day will soon come when they will establish a people's power with their own hands and actualize the unification of the country together with the people in the northern half.

This is our firm belief.

Today the U.S. imperialists, in a foolish attempt to cover up their foul nature as aggressors before the world people, are making preposterous false propaganda of our "aggression" upon South Korea and clamour that the revolutionary movement taking place in South Korea is the action of the northern half of the Republic. In the meantime, they perpetrate ceaseless provocations against the northern half of the Republic and try to threaten us with war while brutally repressing the struggle of the South Korean people.

However, with no deceptive artifice can the U.S. imperialists hoodwink the world people, and by no threat can they frighten the Korean people.

The Korean people will never tolerate the illegal occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and will never give up their aspirations to attain national unification.

The Iraqi people today, as in the past, actively support the Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression and for the unification of the country. This is a great inspiration to the Korean people. We should like to offer our thanks to the Iraqi people for this, and express the conviction that they will, in future too, continue to render active support to our people in their just struggle.

QUESTION: We are fully sure that Your Excellency are completely aware of the struggle waged by the Arab peoples against Zionism and imperialism. What is Your Excellency's opinion about the armed struggle waged by Arabs to liberate Palestine?

ANSWER: Our Government and public organizations have issued statements on a number of occasions in support of the struggle of the Arab peoples against the invasion of the Israeli aggressors and imperialism and for the liberation of Palestine.

The Arab peoples are valiantly fighting with arms in their hands against the brigandish and brazen invasion of the Israeli aggressors and their manipulators, the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism. The anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle waged by the Arab peoples today is a just struggle to defend national independence and dignity, restore the occupied Arab territory and accomplish the Palestinian people's cause of liberation.

The Korean people positively support the just struggle of the Arab peoples and express firm solidarity with them. Our people will, in the future too, as in the past, firmly stand on the side of the valiant Palestinian people who are waging armed struggles to liberate their fatherland and on the side of the entire Arab peoples fighting determinedly against the invasion of the Israeli aggressors and imperialism, and will always march ahead shoulder to shoulder with the Arab peoples in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

We regard you Arab people's struggle as our own and are deeply convinced that the righteous struggle of the Arab peoples will surely win victory.

The U.S. imperialists are now on the decline; they are meeting with fierce anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggles of the people everywhere in the world and are getting it in the neck. When the revolutionary and progressive peoples of the whole world pool their strength and fight resolutely against U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and other reactionaries of all hues are bound to ruin however strong and malignant U.S. imperialism may be.

QUESTION: As being one of the most prominent leaders of socialism, what are Your Excellency's impressions about the social gains that were the outcome of the July 17, 1968 revolution in Iraq? What are Your Excellency's viewpoints about the executions of the U.S. and Israeli spies that were caught in Iraq?

ANSWER: As our Government has already stated, the Korean people join the Iraqi people in fully supporting the measures taken by the Revolutionary Government of Iraq to safeguard the revolution and the revolutionary gains in Iraq. The working class and people of Korea sincerely wish the working class and people of Iraq to win fresh victories under the leadership of the Revolutionary Government of Iraq in the struggle to frustrate the aggressive ambition of U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors, consolidate the independence of the country and create a new life.

As for the execution of the U.S. and Israeli spies caught in Iraq, I consider it was a perfectly correct measure which was taken to guard the security of the country and the gains of the revolution from the enemy's manoeuvrings of subversion and sabotage. You should have no mercy on the imperialist spies who menace the sovereignty and security of your country but should only wage an uncompromising struggle against the enemy of the revolution. The Korean people express full support to the Iraqi people who meted out severe punishment upon the malicious espionage agents of U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors.

Answers to the Questions Raised by General Manager of "Dar-el-tahrir" for Printing and Publishing of the United Arab Republic

KIM IL SUNG

Premier Kim Il Sung gave answers, on July 1, 1969, to a number of questions raised by Abdel Hamid Ahmed Hamrouche, General Manager of "Dar-el-tahrir" for Printing and Publishing of the United Arab Republic, who had visited our country.

The full text of the answers given by Premier Kim Il Sung is as follows:

QUESTION: Comrade Premier, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is the most important thing I have learned on my visit to Korea. During my stay in Korea I have seen that the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is being embodied splendidly in all domains of your domestic and foreign policies. I have seen clearly how the principle of self-reliance is being actually carried through at home, in particular. But I cannot say I have fully understood everything in a short time. So, could you please tell me something more about it, Comrade Premier?

ANSWER: As for the situation in our country, you have heard about it from the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Journalists' Union, Editor-in-Chief of *Rodong Sinmun*, I suppose.

As you have probably noticed, we made no little success in creating a new society and a

new life in the past. We owe the past success entirely to the correct policies and sagacious leadership of our Party and Government and to the courageous struggle of our people who rose to carry through the Party's policies.

In leading the revolutionary struggles and constructive work our Party has taken the idea of *Juche* as its invariable guiding compass, and our people, armed with the Party's idea of *Juche*, have waged an indomitable struggle in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

We are making the Korean revolution. As far as the Korean revolution is concerned, Koreans know about it better than anyone else. The master of the Korean revolution is the Korean people and our own strength is also the decisive factor of its victory. No foreigners can prescribe to us what to do about the Korean revolution or carry it out in our stead. In order to make the Korean revolution well, its masters, the Korean people themselves, should use their own brains, solve all the problems arising therefrom with their own efforts and settle them in conformity with the interests of the Korean revolution.

That is why we laid it down as the most important task to establish *Juche* in all fields

of the revolution and construction, and have fought to this end ever since the first days of liberation.

To establish *Juche* means, in short, to live with your own sense and your own strength without following others blindly or trying to live on the help of others' strength, means to abide by the stand of tackling everything in conformity to your own actual circumstances and in the interests of the revolution of your own country.

We have firmly established *Juche* in ideology, and embodied it thoroughly in all the political, economic and military fields. *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence—this is the consistent stand of our Party.

Our Party has so far adhered firmly to the stand of *Juche* of solving all the problems of the revolution and construction independently in conformity with the specific conditions of our country and mainly with our own efforts, and we the entire people have waged struggle in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, which calls on us to accomplish the revolution and build socialism and communism in our country with our own efforts and the resources of our own country, ridding ourselves of the idea of depending on others.

As a result of the establishment of *Juche* and the self-reliant efforts, we have been able to advance the country's revolution along the shortest cut and win victories and successes surmounting manifold hardships and trials. *Juche* and self-reliance—this is the basic guarantee for all our achievements.

You might have seen our films shot right after the armistice; the war destroyed so many things in our country, indeed. Everything was burnt down and destroyed and only ashes were to be found in towns and villages. In Pyongyang alone, for example, nothing was left but a few houses after the war and even that all damaged. Our country was really in a very difficult situation and confronted with mountains of hardships at that time.

But we were not discouraged at all. We set out on the post-war rehabilitation and construction, fully convinced that we could rise to our feet again in any adversity, so long as there were the Party, the power, the people and the territory. Our Party implanted in the minds of the people the conviction that they could rise again on the debris if they relied on their own efforts though everything was devastated almost completely by the war, and energetically aroused the people to the gigantic struggle for the post-war rehabilitation and construction. The Party called upon all strata of our people to contribute what they had to the sacred cause of building the socialist fatherland: those who had physical strength their physical strength, those

who had wisdom their wisdom, and those who had technical skill their technical skill.

The entire people of our country, in active response to the Party's call, rose as one and waged a courageous struggle devoting all their physical strength, wisdom and technical skill. Our working people manufactured machines for themselves and rebuilt factories, turning out what they had not and searching out more what was not enough. Furthermore, they made new scientific inventions, technical innovations and creative suggestions, thereby solving bottlenecks and knotty problems facing our country with their own efforts. Especially the patriotic intellectuals of our country made a great contribution.

Let me cite a few examples.

Under Japanese imperialist rule there was hardly any textile industry in the northern half of our country. There were no more than a few thousand spindles and the per capita output of fabrics was barely 14 centimetres. Even after liberation it was not so easy to resolve the problem of clothing for the people. Our country has a poor harvest of cotton because we have much rain in summer, so the question of fibres still remained a headache.

Our scientists displayed the spirit of self-reliance, and solved this difficult question satisfactorily. Some scientists devised the method of making vinalon from limestone which abounds in our country, while others invented the method of turning out fibres from reed which grows in plenty in our country. Thus we came to solve completely the problem of clothing for the people with the efforts of our own scientists and domestic raw materials.

Previously our country had many bottlenecks in iron industry, too. Coking coal is not produced in our country, and we had to import it from abroad to turn out iron. But our scientists succeeded in producing iron with anthracite which is inexhaustible in our country, with the result that we opened up an avenue to the production of iron with our domestic raw materials. This was another great contribution to consolidating the foundations of the country's independent economy.

Now some countries produce fertilizers by means of electrolyzing water. But this method requires too much electricity, so it does not suit us. Our scientists, therefore, devised the method of producing fertilizers by gasifying the coal of our country.

Besides, various kinds of minerals have been found, which used to be taken for being absent in our country and they have helped to develop industry rapidly, and a great deal has been done also in the irrigation of agriculture by devising ways and methods which other countries do not know. The constructive work, too, could be pushed ahead rapidly because it was done with our domestic raw materials and building materials.

The idea of *Juche* and the spirit of self-reliance have likewise been embodied creditably in the fields of education and culture.

The cadres and people of our country are inured to self-reliance and have become very courageous. Whatever task the Party may set forth, they accept it readily without the slightest hesitation and always carry it through to the end with their own efforts and their own talents, however difficult and hard it may be.

When we were rebuilding and constructing blast furnaces soon after the armistice, we had no technicians and were short of equipment and materials. To make things easy, we would have to invite foreign technicians and procure equipment from abroad. But we had not enough money to do so at that time. So, we took bold measures. We provisionally graduated the third-year students of the technical college in advance and asked them to design and build furnaces. There were about 200 of them, and they worked hard day and night and succeeded in building excellent furnaces in a little more than a year.

Had we built furnaces with foreign help, it would have cost us much time as well as much money. It would have taken a year to design, another year to manufacture the equipment plus a considerably long period of time to bring them in; it would have taken four to five years at least to complete the construction of a furnace after all.

If you rely on foreign countries in building a furnace, it requires such a large amount of fund and much time at that, but if you rely on your own efforts, you can build a good furnace in the short period of a year. How nice it is to rely on your own efforts!

It also needs much money to import such things as electric locomotives from abroad, too. We could not afford to buy from foreign countries lots of electric locomotives needed in our country. Therefore, we assigned our college students and technicians the task of designing and building locomotives with their own efforts. Our technicians are now in a position to turn out fine electric locomotives by their own techniques and efforts and are electrifying nearly all the railway lines in the country with electric locomotives of their own make.

Whenever we got a good machine, we, modelling after it, unfolded machine multiplying movements everywhere and thus developed the nation's machine-building industry. Today we manufacture automobiles, tractors and various kinds of weapons on our own, we make almost everything we need with our own efforts.

By relying on our own efforts in this way, we have laid down solid foundations for an independent national economy and built up the impregnable defence power of the country and have become able to solve fully the problems

of food, clothing and housing for the people.

In our country today up-to-date machines made by ourselves are working at the construction sites and tractors made by ourselves ploughing the fields; strings of Charyokkaengsaeng (Self-Reliance) motorcars are running along the roads of our country. Our brave People's Army men are safeguarding the defence-line of the country impregably with the weapons made by our working class. It is true that our people's livelihood is not so plentiful as that in advanced countries. However, we all eat our fill of the rice we produce in our country without purchasing it from foreign countries, and lead a decent life, living in the houses built by ourselves, dressed in clothing made of the fabrics produced in our country and using the daily necessities of our own make.

As a result of the establishment of *Juche* and the self-reliant efforts we have turned our country, once a backward colonial agrarian nation, into such an advanced socialist industrial-agricultural country in a very short span of time. Today our people have become a dignified nation whom no one would dare to flout.

Some say that a small country need not have a comprehensively developed industry and others say that it is better to produce for itself only some of the things which are needed in the country and to buy the rest from foreign countries. Certainly, at a given stage of development of the productive forces you may buy from abroad those things which are not produced or are in slight demand in your country. But the main thing is to set it as a principle to build an independent national industry with your own efforts and the resources of your own country all along. Particularly, you must produce yourselves things which are in great demand at home and also important raw materials and other materials. Only by so doing can you ensure the independence of the national economy.

The idea of *Juche* and the spirit of self-reliance are by no means nationalism. We establish *Juche* and rely on our own efforts in order to build socialism and communism faster and better. Koreans are bound to build socialism and communism in Korea and live in Korea. They could not abandon their country to live in some other country, could they? If we build socialism and communism well in Korea by relying on our own efforts, it means we accomplish our national duty, and, at the same time, we are faithful to our international duty, and it will be conducive to the advancement of the world revolution.

By establishing *Juche* and relying on our own efforts we never mean that we reject international solidarity, mutual co-operation and assistance among fraternal countries and solve everything by ourselves. We invariably insist

that international solidarity should be further strengthened among the fraternal countries and deem it necessary to co-operate and assist each other.

We were given active support and encouragement of the socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples of the world in the difficult days of postwar rehabilitation and construction. We also received no small assistance from the fraternal socialist countries. The successes made in the post-war rehabilitation and construction of our country are associated also with the helping hands of the peoples of the fraternal countries. We are grateful for this and remember this.

We learn advanced things from foreign countries and draw on their good experiences. We also get foreign help when undertaking something we do not know or tackling something new to us and purchase from foreign countries things we do not have in our country. We have built a thermal power station with the help of Soviet technicians. We are building an oil refinery also with the help of Soviet technicians because oil is not yet produced in our country. Certainly, next time we will build thermal power stations and oil refineries on the strength of our own technicians.

We consider it necessary to work together and assist each other among the fraternal countries and get help from foreign countries, but we do not consider it to be the main thing. Even in the days of post-war rehabilitation and construction we invariably set it forth as the basis to rely on our own efforts and did not attach importance to foreign assistance. It is all the more so today. Foreign assistance has limitations, however sincere it may be, and can only play an auxiliary role in building the national economy. It is impossible to meet our own demands in time and satisfactorily with the assistance of foreign countries.

If too much stress is laid on foreign assistance or attempt is made to rely entirely on others, it will cause people to lose faith in their own strength and neglect their endeavours to tap the inner resources of their own country, blindly pinning hopes on others and imitating them only. Then, it will be impossible to succeed in building a sovereign, independent state in the end. You are a writer, and, in writing, too, you cannot write a good article or improve your writing if you just imitate or copy others' articles. You can write a good article and raise your ability of writing only when you use your own brains in writing.

Our experience shows that it is possible to build an independent national economy with success and bring prosperity and progress to the country only when *Juche* is thoroughly established and self-reliance maintained as the basis.

You speak very highly of the success made in

the socialist construction of our country. But the success we have registered is, as yet, no more than an initial one. We are not self-complacent at all with our success already made.

We have a lot of things to do. We have not yet unified our country. The southern half of our country is still under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world imperialism. It is the supreme revolutionary task for our nation to chase the U.S. imperialists out of the country and accomplish the unification of the country.

In order to unify the divided country and hasten the nation-wide victory of the revolution we should carry out the socialist construction better in the northern half of the Republic and further strengthen our revolutionary forces in all the political, economic and military fields. Especially, it poses as an important task to consolidate more firmly the foundations of the independent national economy by rapidly developing the nation's industry.

It is true that we have many difficulties and hardships ahead. However, they are not the difficulties in marking time or the hardships in retreating; they are the difficulties and hardships on the way of our advance.

It is the revolutionary mettle of our people not to sink in despair before difficulties or yield to hardships but to make continuous innovations and continuous advance forward to fresh victories. We will, in the future, too, as in the past, continue to thoroughly establish *Juche* in all spheres of social life and display to the full the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, thereby courageously surmounting all difficulties and hardships and creditably discharge the national and international duties devolved upon us.

QUESTION: Comrade Premier, in your report at the celebration of the 20th founding anniversary of your Republic you said it is a sad thing that there are differences within the socialist camp, which should be overcome. Do you think that the differences within the socialist camp have further deepened since September 1968?

ANSWER: As we said before and say still now, there are differences between the socialist countries and we are not going to conceal it by any means.

But the differences between the socialist countries must in no way be identified with the contradictions between the imperialist powers or with the contradictions of the different state and social systems which exist between the socialist and imperialist countries. In all the socialist countries power is in the hand of the working class and the public ownership of the means of production is established with the result that exploitation and oppression of man by man is liquidated. Between the socialist coun-

tries, therefore, there can be no contradictions which reflect the fundamentally different interests between the hostile classes.

The differences between the socialist countries are, in all respects, the differences between the fraternal countries fighting together for the common goal. If there are differences between the socialist countries, they are mainly the differences over the estimation of imperialism and over strategic and tactical questions of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Some overestimate the strength of imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and do not wage an active anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, thinking that once the imperialists explode an atom bomb the whole world would perish. We cannot agree to this.

Imperialism should not be underestimated, of course, but it should not be overestimated, either. Imperialism, U.S. imperialism above all, is already on the decline.

If the U.S. imperialists are not on the decline, why did they suffer defeat in the Korean war? If the U.S. imperialists are not doomed like the sun setting behind the western hills, why are they getting it in the neck in South Viet Nam? This tells that the days of U.S. imperialism are already numbered.

And the imperialists dared not ignite war when the U.A.R. people who had been freed from the yoke of imperialism and were embarking upon the creation of a new life, nationalized the Suez Canal under the leadership of President Nasser.

The Algerian people fought valiantly against the French imperialists and won independence and many other African countries have set out in building a new life, emancipated from imperialist yoke. The colonial ruling system of imperialism is collapsing beyond control on the African continent.

Then, is it quiet in Latin America? No, certainly not. Anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggles are being forcefully unfolded by the peoples and the U.S. imperialists are helpless and hit hard also in Latin America which used to be called a "tranquil backyard" of the United States. The revolutionary Cuban people are gallantly building socialism right in front of the U.S. imperialists. Not long ago, Nixon's "special envoy" was given a souse in the surge of anti-U.S. resistance of the peoples in Latin American countries and was turned away at their doors in the end.

Imperialism is attacked not only from without but also from within and is confronted with an acute crisis. The struggle of the Negroes against racial discrimination and for freedom and democratic rights and an anti-war movement of the masses of the people are going on extensively in the United States, and in France also, the working class and the broad masses

of the people rose in a struggle and forced the De Gaulle regime of dictatorship to resign its power.

All these are signs of the decline of imperialism.

As you see, there are differences between the socialist countries over the questions of how to size up imperialism, how to struggle against it and how to support the liberation movement of the peoples.

The differences between the socialist countries are, as it were, something like a casual family conflict of views. Even brothers in one and the same family quarrel with each other occasionally, and how can there be no differences at all on this or that question between the fraternal countries?

Such is our view on the question concerning the differences between the socialist countries.

Well, the question you are interested in is if such differences between the socialist countries are not aggravated lately, but we never view the matter in that light.

Quarrels may increase or diminish sometimes, since the differences between the socialist countries still remain unsettled. Yet, this does not mean that the differences have deepened, much less can it be considered that the socialist countries are completely split from each other.

If any of the socialist countries had completely gone over to the side of imperialism, that would be a different matter. But, when not a single socialist country has gone over to the side of imperialism since the differences arose, and such a thing is impossible, it cannot be considered that the socialist countries are completely split from each other. The peoples of all the socialist countries struggle to attain the common goal of building free and happy socialist, communist society and the socialist countries are united into an alliance required by the class solidarity of the international working classes that have triumphed in the struggle against world imperialism and colonialism. Accordingly, the peoples of the socialist countries will never split with each other.

The socialist countries will eventually overcome the differences and have the same view, and fight on together against imperialism for the victory of socialism and communism.

Any manoeuvre on the part of the imperialists to estrange and split the socialist countries is bound to come to a shameful fiasco.

QUESTION: May I understand that the reason why your Party did not attend the recent international conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties convened in Moscow was precisely based upon your such analysis of the differences within the socialist camp?

ANSWER: In principle, our Party has no objection to an international conference of the

Communist and Workers' Parties. It is a necessary and good thing for the fraternal Parties to sit at the same table and discuss together as comrades important questions for the advancement of the international communist movement and working-class movement and lay down common tasks of struggle and achieve unity of action. This sort of conference will conduce to the development of the world revolution and contribute to the cause of unity.

However, to achieve the desired end of the international conference of the fraternal Parties it should be convened with ample preparations after all conditions have been matured. If an international conference is convened under the present conditions, it may further expose the differences between the fraternal Parties to the enemies. Then it will not be favourable to the cause of solidarity, either.

Our Party, proceeding from the desire for unity among all the fraternal Parties and from the interests of the Korean revolution and the interests of the international revolutionary movement, refrains from participating in any international conference of the fraternal Parties under the present circumstances that all the conditions are not ripe. This is the consistent stand of our Party.

QUESTION: Comrade Premier, haven't you anything to say to the U.A.R. people through newspapers of "Dar-el-tahrir" for Printing and Publishing?

ANSWER: The U.A.R. people under the leadership of President Nasser are valiantly battling against the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the Israeli aggressors, in defence of national independence and are registering great successes in their struggle to build new society.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes made by the U.A.R. people and extend full support and encouragement to the U.A.R. people in their righteous struggle. Our people regard the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle of the U.A.R. people as support to their own cause of national unification.

The Korean people are happy to have the U.A.R. people as their comrades-in-arms and will always march ahead shoulder to shoulder with the U.A.R. people in the common struggle against the U.S. and other imperialists.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish the U.A.R. people fresh successes in their struggle to force the Israeli aggressors out of the occupied territory and defend the dignity of the Arab peoples and bring about the prosperity of the country.

Answers to the Questions Raised by the Delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Finland for the "Kansan Uutiset," Central Organ of the Communist Party of Finland

KIM IL SUNG

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave answers to a number of questions that were raised in July by the delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Finland which visited our country, for the "Kansan Uutiset," central organ of the Communist Party of Finland.

Follows the full text of answers given by Comrade Kim Il Sung:

QUESTION: U.S. imperialism has intensified its manoeuvrings against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Do you consider that the violations of the territory and the territorial waters and territorial air of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists, are a prelude to an eventually more extensive armed intervention against the territory of your country and that that will lead to a total war in the end?

ANSWER: At present the peace-loving peoples of the whole world, as you do, follow developments in our country with deep interest and are greatly concerned about the unusual situation in our country.

In fact, the situation of our country is very complicate and tense today. The U.S. imperialists play with fire almost everyday against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, making the situation extremely acute.

As regards the uninterrupted intrusions by the U.S. imperialists into the sacred territory, territorial waters and air of our country, they are no accidental occurrences but a link in the chain of their premeditated manoeuvres to unleash a new war in Korea.

Ever since the first days of their worming into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have consistently pursued and are still pursuing the heinous aim of not only turning South Korea into their complete colony but also committing aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia and, further, against the socialist camp with South Korea as a stepping stone. It is for the attainment of this aim that they try to maintain their colonial domination over South Korea by all means and methods. The U.S. imperialists set up by the bayonet a most ferocious colonial

fascist regime of dictatorship in South Korea, a puppet regime which faithfully executes their policies of military aggression and colonial enslavement, and through it and with the so-called "aid" as a bait, have taken hold of all the political, economic, cultural and military fields of South Korea and converted it into a U.S. military base for aggression, into a military appendage to the United States.

The U.S. imperialist manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea have been more intensified especially in the recent years. The U.S. imperialists have revealed their burglarious nature in a more undisguised manner and commit armed provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea every day, leading the situation to the brink of war. Last year alone, they made armed attacks on our side along the Military Demarcation Line on more than 2,000 occasions and infiltrated numerous espionage agents into the territory of the northern half of the Republic to perpetrate activities of subversion and sabotage. In March this year, the U.S. imperialists, for the purpose of testing their preparedness for another war in Korea, went so far as to stage a most provocative military exercise of "airlifting" massive aggression troops and combat materiel from the U.S. mainland to South Korea under the name of "Operation Focus Retina."

In order to unleash a new war, the U.S. imperialists have of late embarked upon more openly perpetrating various forms of espionage activity against our country. They cause hostile provocative incidents frequently by sending their armed spy ships to intrude deep into the territorial waters of our country in broad daylight on the one hand, and on the other, intensify aggressive aerial reconnaissance in our territorial air. As is widely known to the world, the U.S. imperialist aggressors intruded their armed spy ship "Pueblo" deep into the territorial waters of our country to carry out espionage activities in January last year and were caught redhanded and received due punishment, but they still carry on espionage activities instead of drawing a lesson therefrom. As the U.S. imperialists themselves made public, the U.S. imperialist reconnaissance planes had flown around our territorial air and carried out espionage activities hundreds of times for the first few months of this year, and on April 15 last, a large-size "EC-121" spy plane was dispatched to penetrate deep into the territorial air of the Republic, but was shot down by the valiant Korean People's Army men while carrying out espionage activities.

It was the exercise of sovereignty as recognized by international law that we shot down the U.S. imperialist spy plane which had intruded into the territorial air of our country and committed hostile acts. It is the sacred and inviolable right of the people of every country to de-

fend their sovereignty and take self-defence measures against those who try to infringe upon it.

However, as their spy plane was punished severely, the U.S. imperialists are ridiculously manoeuvring to justify their criminal acts with a preposterous sophistry and going off into a more reckless war hysteria. The aggressors of U.S. imperialism clamour that they will continue reconnaissance flights over our country in the future, too, and that they will be provided with "armed escort," drawing a false picture as if their espionage activities against our country were some sorts of measures "necessary" for the security of the United States and some sort of "right" devolved upon them.

As the world history of war shows, this kind of provocation is a deliberate act of aggression committed by the imperialists only on the eve of war for the purpose of detecting foreign military installations and other military secrets and making a pretext for igniting war.

In these days many war chieftains of U.S. imperialism creep into South Korea and bustle about the frontline areas and military bases, and the South Korean puppets are summoned to Washington almost every month for one conspiracy after another. This too shows how furiously they are running about to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea.

The U. S. imperialists and their lackeys have now established "war structure" throughout South Korea, issued emergency mobilization orders to the U.S. occupation troops in South Korea and the South Korean puppet army and have entered "special alert," reinforcing their armed forces along the Military Demarcation Line.

Judging from all the portents it is obvious that unless we maintain sharpest revolutionary vigilance and make every preparation, the U.S. imperialists may launch a new war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at any moment. The situation is very tense and dangerous conditions have been created in our country, where war may be unleashed by the U.S. imperialists even tomorrow or the day after. If the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys keep on provoking us, we will not just sit with folded arms, and if this process of hitting and being hit is repeated, it will, in the long run, develop into a total war.

QUESTION: Are there any instances of the increase of the U.S. military potentialities on South Korean soil? If they have increased, to what degree, do you think, it is linked with the premeditated aggravation of tension and the danger of a total war?

ANSWER: Since South Korea is a U.S. imperialist military base of aggression intended to invade the whole of Korea and Asia, there are already tremendous U.S. military potentialities

ties there. The U.S. imperialists keep more than 60,000 U.S. troops and the armed forces of their satellite countries in South Korea and permanently maintain the huge puppet army 700,000 strong. And through their military occupation and "aid" they have seized real power in South Korea and thoroughly subordinated all its manpower and material resources to their military objectives and war policy.

The U.S. imperialists have incessantly increased their military potentialities in South Korea in systematic violation of the Armistice Agreement after the war and have embarked upon further reinforcing them particularly in recent years. This is related entirely to the frantic preparations of another aggressive war by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

For a war of aggression the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing the U.S. occupation army in South Korea and increasing their combat capacities all the more. They have already introduced into South Korea large quantities of tactical nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other weapons of mass destruction and of late they newly formed what they call the 71st task fleet with large armed forces and deployed it off the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while reinforcing fighter-bombers in South Korean bases by several hundreds.

In increasing their military potentialities in South Korea the U.S. imperialists are especially interested in the reinforcement of the numerical strength of the South Korean puppet army and the modernization of their military equipment.

The South Korean puppet army is a colonial mercenary army which exclusively serves the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists. It is not without reason that the U.S. imperialists are expanding the puppet army so immensely instead of their aggression army. For the upkeep of a division of the South Korean puppet army the U.S. imperialists pay as little expense as a twenty-fifth of that for the maintenance of a division of their aggression army. So, the U.S. imperialists pressgang young and middle-aged South Koreans to use them for their aggressive purposes, and thereby "cut" their military expenditures greatly. Furthermore, by employing a huge puppet army instead of their own troops, they make believe as if the South Korean puppet army serves for some national interests and beautify and embellish themselves as "helper."

For this purpose, the U.S. imperialists have increased the number of the ground forces of the South Korean puppet army from 16 divisions right after the armistice to 29 divisions plus 4 brigades and activated atomic and guided missile units, while reinforcing the South Korean puppet navy and air force on a large scale.

The manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to reinforce the numerical strength of the South Korean puppet army have become all the more frantic following the "Pueblo" incident and the incident of the shooting down of the "EC-121" spy plane. The numerical strength of the puppet army has swelled by almost 100,000 over the last 1-2 years in South Korea as a result of a number of measures such as suspending the demobilization of the puppet army men, extending the term of military service, reorganizing reserve divisions in the rear into combat divisions and activating new units.

What merits special attention are the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen to form the "Local Reserve Army." For the purpose of further reinforcing local mercenaries in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists manufactured the "Local Reserve Army" and pressganged into it over two million youth and middle-aged of South Korea and are hurrying up with its full armament. Now, they have placed the "Local Reserve Army" under the command of the puppet army and forced military training upon it and have already prepared "call-up papers" so that it can be thrown into battles at any time.

In accordance with the requirements of the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, military airfields, harbours, rocket bases, strategic roads and various other military bases and military installations are being built or expanded in a big way all over South Korea now.

The U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea into a huge army camp where massive armed forces are concentrated and everything is geared to war policy, into a drill ground for the provocation of a new war. This glaringly shows the aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists to conquer the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by "force."

Owing to these manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to increase the military potentialities in South Korea, the tension is now being further aggravated and the danger of a new aggressive war is increasing every day in our country.

QUESTION: Do you think the outbreak of a total war on the Korean territory can be checked?

ANSWER: The situation in our country has become very tense today due to the intensified U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and provocation of another war, but I think a total war can be checked if we actively struggle to safeguard peace.

Proceeding from the intrinsic nature of our state and social system which is alien to exploitation and oppression of any kind, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds it as the basis of its foreign policy to oppose aggression against other coun-

tries and fight for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress. Being a peace-loving people, we Korean people do not want to provoke any one first. We have never invaded a single inch of foreign territory in our history nor have we infringed in the least upon the sovereignty and security of other countries.

The imperialists, however, make aggression and war their regular business, their basic means of existence. Aggression and war are a constant companion of imperialism. U.S. imperialism, in particular, has carried out all sorts of brigandish plunder and atrocity everywhere in the world by means of most brutal and barbarous war since the first days of its birth and has got fattened with the sweat and blood of hundreds of millions of people.

The situation has become aggravated to the extreme in Korea today and danger has engendered that a war may break out again at any moment not because we have committed any act of violating the territory of the United States of America or menacing its sovereignty and security, but because the U.S. imperialists have come to our country thousands of miles away from their country and intensified the policies of aggression and war against the Korean people. The source of war in Korea lies in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, accordingly, the outbreak of a total war in Korea, too, depends entirely on the U.S. imperialists.

To check a war in Korea, this source of conflagration must be removed. If the U.S. imperialists get out of the southern half of our country taking their aggression army and lethal weapons with them and desist from hostile acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a total war will be prevented and peace maintained in Korea. This is the fundamental requisite to preventing a new, total war in Korea.

Following the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from Korea, we may conclude a peace agreement whereby North and South Korea will pledge not to invade each other and take measures for cutting the armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 or less respectively. This will become a reliable guarantee for maintaining a durable peace in Korea.

To conclude a peace agreement between North and South Korea and cut the armed forces of North and South Korea sharply in this way after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from Korea—this is the very way to the prevention of a total war in Korea and the removal of the danger of war.

The U.S. imperialists, however, oppose it tooth and nail and are going further on the way to hazardous war provocation.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people have made and are still making every sincere effort to frustrate the reckless manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for provoking a new war, consolidate the Korean armistice and preserve peace in Korea. Peace is maintained in Korea today only thanks to the maximum patience and stubborn struggle of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and to the struggle of the peace-loving peoples of the world.

The Korean people are well aware that peace can never be maintained by begging the U.S. imperialists for it, that it can be won only through a positive and persistent struggle to baffle the imperialists' manoeuvres for war provocation. As in the past, the Korean people will, in the future too, unfold a resolute struggle to check the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres of aggression and safeguard peace in Korea.

We fight with all consistency to prevent war and maintain peace, but we are not at all afraid of the imperialists pouncing upon us by force of arms. If the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys go the length of unleashing another total war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea despite our repeated warnings and the unanimous condemnation of the peace-loving peoples of the world, we will definitely return them a total war, and will thoroughly annihilate the aggressors. We Korean people will never become colonial slaves of the Wall Street war mongers even if we die in the decisive battle against the enemy. We will resolutely defend our beloved fatherland and the socialist gains which we have won at the cost of blood from the encroachment of foreign aggressors.

QUESTION: With what kinds of measures is U.S. imperialism attempting to suppress the national-liberation movement in South Korea? And what, in your opinion, are the possibilities of the development of the movement?

ANSWER: The revolution in South Korea is a national-liberation revolution against U.S. imperialism and a democratic revolution against feudal forces. The U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea by force of arms and turned it completely into their colony and military base. In maintaining their colonial rule over South Korea, the U.S. imperialists rely on the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats who have become guides for the U.S. imperialist aggression and their faithful agents. The landlord class cruelly exploits and oppresses the peasant masses under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists. The comprador capitalists make profits by introducing U.S. surplus goods and capital, plundering and selling out the resources of our country to the U.S. monopolies and supplying war materials to the mercenary troops of U.S. im-

perialism. Accordingly, the basic task of the South Korean revolution is to oppose the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and drive out the U.S. aggression army, oppose the exploitation and oppression by the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats who are hand in glove with U.S. imperialism and to ensure democratic development for South Korean society.

Ever since liberation up to this date, the South Korean workers, peasants, and patriotic youths and students, intellectuals, petty-bourgeoisie and even the conscientious national capitalists have waged vigorous struggles to carry out that task, thereby shaking the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism to its very foundations and driving the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys into a dead end.

The U.S. imperialists are so much flurried at this that they resort to plain military fascist dictatorship in an attempt to maintain their colonial rule which is on the brink of total bankruptcy in South Korea and eliminate all the social and political elements which constitute an obstacle to their colonial rule and the carrying out of their war policies.

U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have expanded the repressive apparatus on a large scale while manufacturing various evil fascist laws and thus covered the whole of South Korea with a military, police, intelligence and secret service network and turned the whole land of South Korea into a living hell of terrorism and oppression. They are running amuck to stamp out all freedom and democratic rights of the people and brutally suppressing the patriotic, democratic forces. All the progressive political parties, public organizations and press organs have become the target of harsh suppression and the revolutionaries and patriotic people, who have risen in the righteous struggle for the right to existence, democratic freedom, national liberation and the unification of the country, are being arrested, detained and butchered right and left. Only recently, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys arrested, imprisoned and murdered at random a large number of revolutionaries and patriotic personages including Kim Jong Tae, a leading functionary of the United Revolutionary Party in South Korea, because they had demanded democracy and liberty. With the rampancy of the "intelligence politics that violates human rights and the power politics that ignores the public opinion," South Korean society has virtually been reduced to a "space without air, a land without moisture and society without light," to a "debris where democracy has been eroded." In this way, the regime of military fascist dictatorship established in South Korea faithfully serves the U.S. imperialist policies of colonial enslavement and war. The military fascist dictatorship enforced by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea surpasses by far the fascist dictatorships of Hitler and Tojo in

ferocity and barbarity and has become a pattern of the malicious fascist rule of the imperialists over colonies.

Under the heavy burden of military expenses resulting from the policies of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their puppet regime and under fascist suppression, poverty and non-rights of the South Korean people have reached the extreme and the dignity of the nation is utterly trampled upon and social unrest mounts day by day.

The revolutionaries and patriotic people of South Korea are waging the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle under very difficult conditions of the rampant fascist suppression, and the national-liberation struggle in South Korea has an arduous way to go, of course. But no difficulty, no amount of frenzy of the enemy can ever hold in check the advance of the revolutionary movement in South Korea.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people and where oppressors intensify their tyranny, the people's struggle against it always becomes more organized and tenacious.

The more the U.S. imperialists intensify their fascist suppression in South Korea, the greater discontent and stronger resistance of the South Korean people they will encounter.

In South Korea today, confrontation between democracy and reaction has become more acute and the imperialist forces of aggression are ever more isolated and weakened, whereas the patriotic forces of revolution keep on growing.

National and class consciousness is gradually increasing and the anti-U.S. sentiments mounting among the masses of the people in South Korea. The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is ever more expanding and developing into diverse forms of positive anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, armed struggle included. The struggle has become increasingly organized and rooted deep among the workers and peasants, the main forces of the revolution, and is vigorously unfolded among the broader masses of the people of all walks of life. The mass struggle of the South Korean people which is rapidly gaining momentum in these days against the manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for a long-term office in South Korea clearly testifies that the national-liberation movement of South Korea is growing continuously even under the circumstances of the maximum fascist suppression by U.S. imperialism and its stooges. Through the active and arduous revolutionary struggle, the South Korean people will be all the more awakened and tempered and will grow into an invincible revolutionary force which will eventually be able to repulse any malignant enemy. And once a revolutionary situation arrives, they will definitely crush U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and achieve the final victory for the revolution.

QUESTION: How best can the national unification of Korea be realized?

ANSWER: The stand we have taken with regard to the question of Korean unification has already been made clear on a number of occasions.

We have maintained and still maintain that the question of Korean unification should be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and by peaceful means on democratic principles without interference of any outside forces.

The question of Korean unification is an internal affair of the Korean people, in which no outside forces are allowed to meddle. We can never place the question of the unification of our country at the disposal of foreigners. Foreigners cannot solve the domestic affairs of our nation, either. The Korean question should be settled only by the Korean people themselves according to their will and with their own efforts. Ours is a sagacious and civilized nation that is fully capable of solving any of its national questions by itself.

The unification of the North and South of our country, the long-cherished desire of the whole nation, has not yet been accomplished solely because the U.S. imperialists occupy South Korea, interfere in the internal affairs of our country and pursue the policy of national split. If the U.S. imperialists had not unlawfully occupied South Korea and had not obstructed our people's cause of national unification, we would have long unified the country and the 40 million Korean people would have been leading a happy life together in a unified land stretching across three thousand *ri*. The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its aggressive policy constitute the source of all the miseries of our nation and the main obstacle to the unification of Korea. For the attainment of Korean unification, therefore, the U.S. imperialist aggressors should get out of South Korea, first of all.

We may materialize the unification of the country by way of establishing a unified central government through general elections in the North and South to be held on democratic principles under the conditions in which all foreign troops have withdrawn and there is no interference of outside forces.

In order to hold such general elections, first of all, complete freedom of political activities of all political parties, public organizations and individuals as well as freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration should be fully ensured in all parts of North and South Korea. Along with this, all the citizens should be enabled to enjoy equal suffrage and eligibility for election irrespective of their political party affiliations, political views, property status, standard of learning, religious faith and sex anywhere in North and South Korea. A unified democratic government re-

presenting the interests of all strata of the people can thus be established only through the elections by secret ballot on universal, equal and direct principles in a completely democratic atmosphere after eliminating all the factors that obstruct or suppress the expression of free will of the people.

We consider that this is the most realistic way for the unification of Korea and is fair and reasonable programme acceptable to all.

We have so far made every possible effort to realize the unification of the country since liberation.

We have proposed to set up a Confederation of North and South Korea as a transitional step to tackle urgent, immediate problems of common concern for the nation and gradually go over to complete unification, if the free general elections throughout North and South Korea cannot be held right now. The Confederation we have proposed means the formation of a Supreme National Committee composed of equal number of representatives designated by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean authorities respectively, while preserving the present political systems established in North and South Korea as they are. This Supreme National Committee should be an organ, the main function of which is to co-ordinate the economic and cultural development of North and South Korea and promote mutual co-operation and intercourse between the North and the South for the common interests of the nation.

We maintained that if the South Korean rulers could not accept the Confederation, economic and cultural interchange and mutual visit of individual persons between North and South Korea should be materialized so as to mitigate even a little the sufferings of national split, setting aside political questions for the time being. We proposed to take humanitarian measures for allowing the North and South Korean people to exchange letters at least, in case they would not like even that.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, however, have rejected all these just proposals of ours and answered our persevering, sincere efforts with aggressive provocations each time.

In consequence, since liberation up to now when a new generation has grown up, our people have lived an extremely abnormal life in which parents, wives and children, relatives and friends live asunder in the North and South and cannot even hear from each other, to say nothing of the unification of the country.

Do the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen oppose our just proposals on unification with any counterproposal which is acceptable to us on the question of Korean unification? No, far from that.

Now, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are frantically raising

repressive rackets, recklessly arresting and imprisoning anybody in South Korea at the mere utterances on peaceful unification, and are manoeuvring in every way to perpetuate the division of Korea. Under these circumstances, it is practically impossible to think of the peaceful unification of Korea so long as the U.S. imperialists and the present puppet rulers are allowed to remain in South Korea.

Korea's peaceful unification can be achieved only after the U.S. imperialist aggression army has been driven out of South Korea and the South Korean people have overthrown the present puppet regime and the progressive forces of South Korea taken power. When the U.S. imperialist aggressors are forced out of South Korea and the present South Korean rulers are ousted and then some progressive democratic personages have seized power, we can hold peaceful negotiations with them on the question of Korean unification at any time. Our people's cause of national unification will thus be attained with the concerted efforts of the socialist forces of the northern half and the patriotic democratic forces of South Korea.

We can say that the unification of Korea and the attainment of the Korean people's cause of national liberation depend, in the final analysis, on the preparation of the three revolutionary forces. They are, firstly, the socialist forces of North Korea, secondly, the revolutionary forces of South Korea and thirdly, the international revolutionary forces. While striving to strengthen and develop the revolutionary forces in North and South Korea, we are fighting to develop the international revolutionary movement and cement solidarity with it.

The U.S. imperialists will finally be chased out of South Korea by the revolutionary struggle of the North and South Korean people who enjoy active support from the revolutionary peoples of the whole world and Korean unification will be accomplished without fail.

I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to extend my warm greetings to the Finnish Communists and the working class of Finland who actively support the righteous struggle of the Korean people to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and unify the country independently.

QUESTION: What is your opinion about the will of the youth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to step up socialist construction and defend their country's right to self-determination?

ANSWER: The youth play a very great role in the revolution and construction of our country.

The youth can play an important role in the social revolution and the construction of a new society, for they are originally sensitive to the new and are endowed with an enterprising

spirit and have the fine character and quality of loving justice and truth and fighting for them, surmounting difficulties without fear. Particularly, all the excellent characters and qualities of the youth will display a very great force when they are combined with their firm revolutionary determination to devote themselves to the struggle for society and people under the leadership of a revolutionary party.

We consider that the Korean youth have proved this truth creditably in their practical activities.

Today, the Korean youth, under the leadership of our Party, are playing the role of a vanguard, a shock brigade on all fronts of economic construction and national defence up-building in order to accelerate the socialist construction of the country and safeguard the revolutionary gains, the independence of the country and the security of the people against the enemy's aggression.

After liberation, the Korean youth, firmly rallied behind the banner of the Democratic Youth League under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, took an active part in the carrying out of all the democratic reforms in North Korea, and especially in the arduous period of post-war rehabilitation when the socialist revolution and socialist construction became the order of the day, they brought their revolutionary enthusiasm, inexhaustible strength and talents into full play. They participated with a great revolutionary spirit in the work of co-operativizing agriculture and transforming private trade and industry on socialist lines, a great socio-economic change in our country, and erected factories, reconstructed the railways and built in a new shape the towns and villages which had been reduced to ashes tightening their belts and fighting hardfought battles.

The steadfast determination and high revolutionary zeal of the youth in our country to build a new happy society faster and better are displayed to the full in all fields of socialist construction today.

The youth always bear the brunt of the most difficult and arduous work in the factories and mines, in the farming and fishing villages, and on numerous construction sites across the country, and they are ceaselessly raising the flames of innovation movement in production. They are not only performing a great feat of labour in building an independent socialist industry and firm socialist agriculture but also contributing greatly to the work of developing science and technology and bringing national culture and art into full bloom in our country. All the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction are imbued with the precious sweat of our young men and women and associated with their great exploits.

The Korean youth are exhibiting unexcelled patriotic devotion and gallantry also in the struggle to defend the socialist gains and sovereignty of their fatherland against foreign aggressors.

The Korean youth have the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the struggle for the freedom and independence of the fatherland. When the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea, young Korean Communists waged 15 years of arduous struggle with arms in their hands and restored their usurped country by crushing the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and when the U.S. imperialists unleashed a war against our young Republic, too, the Korean youth repulsed the enemy and defended the independence and honour of the country with credit, displaying their indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit and mass heroism.

They stand firmly at the outpost of national defence today. Our valiant People's Army soldiers administer decisive counterstrokes at the enemy whenever he violates the territory, territorial waters and air of our country even an inch. The U.S. imperialists have more than once had the bitter taste of the counterstrokes of our brave People's Army soldiers of late alone.

In our country national defence service is taken up not only by the youth in the People's Army. Our entire youth and working people are builders of socialism and real defenders of the fatherland at the same time. They are all building their socialist country with a hammer and sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other.

Today the whole Korean youth are filled with a strong determination to defend the country firmly against any aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

All this is an expression of the boundless loyalty of the Korean youth to the Workers' Party of Korea and an expression of their ardent love for the country and the socialist system.

The Korean youth are aware that they are reliable reserves of the Workers' Party of Korea and true masters of the country and that they represent the future of our society. That is why they are most faithful in serving the revolutionary cause of the working class and actively support and profoundly love the socialist system and socialist fatherland which have enabled them to work and study to their hearts' content and to display all their youthful wisdom and talents to the full, and that is why they regard it as their greatest honour that cannot be bartered away for anything and as their sacred duty to devote their all to the struggle for pushing ahead with socialist construction, consolidating and developing the socialist system and firmly safeguarding the revolutionary gains and their fatherland.

With the triumph of the socialist revolu-

tion and the dynamic acceleration of socialist construction in our country, a great change is taking place in the spiritual life of the youth. It has become the common traits of our youth to lead a simple and militant life and study and work steadily and sincerely for society and the collective. All their work and life are filled to overflowing with a lofty revolutionary consciousness as Red revolutionary soldiers of the Workers' Party of Korea and beautiful communist traits of life.

In future too, the Korean youth will continue to march forward vigorously in the van of the struggle for the building of socialism and communism under the leadership of our Party.

The Korean youth will further strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity with the progressive youth of the whole world including the Finnish youth, and will always fight staunchly together with them on the same side of the barricade in the struggle against the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists.

QUESTION: What effect do you think the U.S. presidential election, the Paris negotiations on Vietnam and the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam will have on the final solution of the Vietnam question?

ANSWER: The Vietnam question is a matter of greatest concern for the peoples throughout the world today.

The Vietnam war was sparked off when the U.S. imperialists, proceeding from their burlacious ambition to turn South Vietnam into their colony and military base for Asian aggression and swallow up the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, started a shameless armed intervention in the just cause of the Vietnamese people for freedom and independence, democracy and unification.

In an endeavour to achieve their aggressive ends in Vietnam the U.S. imperialists have been engrossed in all sorts of malignant manoeuvres already for 15 years in flagrant violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam. The U.S. imperialists have dragged into South Vietnam a colossal aggression army more than 500,000 strong and huge numbers of troops of their satellite countries and puppets, and massacred South Vietnamese people at random by using various weapons of mass destruction and war equipment and even poisonous chemicals. As they encountered a strong resistance of the heroic Vietnamese people who came out against the foreign aggressors, the U.S. imperialists embarked upon the escalation of their criminal war of aggression in South Vietnam and went to the extent of unleashing a destructive war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by framing up the "Bac Bo Gulf In-

cident" in 1964.

For the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam and the final solution of the Vietnam question, therefore, the U.S. imperialists should stop all their aggressive acts against Vietnam at once and for ever and quit South Vietnam taking along with them their aggression army as well as the troops of their satellite countries and puppets unconditionally. We consider this the basic requisite for the solution of the Vietnam question.

But we cannot expect that there will be any change in the policy of U.S. imperialism or any turn in the solution of the Vietnam question simply because a new president has assumed office in the United States.

All the policies of the United States of America originate from the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism, and they can never change so long as the United States remains an imperialist power and does not give up her ambition for world domination. No matter who becomes U.S. president, he only executes the colonial policy and expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism faithfully as a spokesman for the interests of the U.S. monopolies. Unless the state and social system of the United States of America undergoes a fundamental change, the policies of U.S. imperialism can never change all of a sudden from aggressive ones to peaceable ones simply because the president has been replaced. The same can be said with regard to the Vietnam question. The aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism on Vietnam cannot change because of the replacement of the U.S. president, and, accordingly, the presidential election in the United States cannot be an occasion for any turn in the solution of the Vietnam question.

But all this in no way means that the Vietnam question is a question which can never be solved and which has gloomy prospects so long as the United States remains an imperialist power. The Vietnam question will definitely be solved sooner or later when the subjective and objective situation of the revolution are created; and it may be settled even earlier during the term of office of the present U.S. president. Even in that case, however, the Vietnam question could be solved not because the present U.S. president desisted from the aggressive policy and adopted a peace-loving policy but because the U.S. imperialists were finally beaten and driven out of Vietnam by the heroic anti-U.S., national-salvation resistance of the Vietnamese people who enjoy the positive support of the world's revolutionary peoples.

As for the Paris Conference on Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists were forced into the conference site at Paris as they suffered more irretrievable, heavy military and political defeat with each passing day by the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people and were

confronted with the resolute protest and condemnation of the whole world's peace-loving peoples opposed to the criminal war of aggression in Vietnam. But the U.S. imperialists are brazenly manoeuvring to recover at the conference table from the crushing defeat they have sustained on the battleground, and behind the screen of "peace" and "negotiation" they cling to crafty trickery and artifice to pursue the "policy of strength" and intensify the aggressive war in Vietnam and perpetuate their occupation of South Vietnam. All this shows beyond doubt how heinously the U.S. imperialists are manoeuvring to carry through to the end their brigandish designs to stifle the national-liberation revolution of the South Vietnamese people, maintain their neo-colonialist rule over South Vietnam and destroy the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Paris Conference on Vietnam, due to the insidious manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists, has made little progress contrary to the expectation of the progressive people of the whole world.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in their present position at the Paris Conference on Vietnam, nothing can be expected from there.

The only correct way to push forward the Paris Conference on Vietnam successfully and solve the Vietnam question in conformity with the world public opinion and the desire of the Vietnamese people is the full acceptance by the U.S. imperialists of the reasonable suggestions set forth by the representatives of the Vietnamese people. No one can solve the Vietnam question for the Vietnamese people. The master of Vietnam is the Vietnamese people and the Vietnam question should be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves without interference of any outside forces. We consider that the Vietnam question can be settled most correctly only on the basis of the proposals made by the representative of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the ten-point proposal made public by the delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation at the Paris Conference on Vietnam, and we give wholehearted support to the proposals.

As for the setting up of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, it is an epoch-making event which has recently focused the attention of the peoples of the whole world, I think.

The establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, as a brilliant result scored in the resistance war of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism for national salvation, is of great historic significance in the struggle of the South Vietnamese people to accomplish the national-liberation revolution. Through the establishment of their revolutionary government the South Vietnamese people have come to possess a more powerful weapon in the strug-

gle to develop the liberation struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors onto a new stage, build independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral South Vietnam and bring about the peaceful unification of the country.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam is the genuine, lawful government of the South Vietnamese people that embraces the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces as well as various political parties, public organizations, religious organizations and all strata of the people in South Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists should leave the South Vietnam question to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the genuine, lawful representative of the South Vietnamese people, and withdraw from South Vietnam without delay. The U.S. imperialists should discuss the solution of the South Vietnam question with the representative of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam also at the Paris Conference on Vietnam.

If the U.S. imperialists reject this and continue to back the Thieu-Ky puppet clique in South Vietnam as they do now and persist in the criminal aggressive manoeuvrings, the South Vietnamese people will fight more resolutely under the guidance of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam till they sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors to the last man.

We are deeply convinced that the heroic South Vietnamese people, rallied firmly around the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, will defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs and will surely win the complete victory of the national-liberation revolution and the sacred cause of national unification.

No force can subdue the people who have taken power in their hands and risen in an armed struggle for freedom and independence.

Victory will be attained definitely by the heroic Vietnamese people who have risen in the sacred battle against U.S. imperialism for national salvation to safeguard the north, liberate the south and unify the country.

Line of Building Independent National Economy Is Thoroughly Revolutionary Line of Economic Construction

In the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"Only when a nation builds an independent national economy, can it secure political independence, make the country rich, strong and advanced and achieve national prosperity."

"Economic independence is the material basis for political independence. A country which is dependent on foreign forces economically becomes a satellite of other countries politically, and an economically subjected nation cannot get out of colonial slavery politically." ("Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-sustenance and Self-defence in All Fields of State Activity," p. 16, Eng. ed.)

For a national-liberation revolution, political independence does not mean its completion, it is but the first step to its final victory.

A country can neither get out of political subjection nor keep up a position due to an independent state even after it gained political independence as long as the arteries of its economy are in the hands of foreign imperialists. Economic subjection entails political subjection.

Only if every country makes its way steadily to the building of an independent national economy, can it as a sovereign state uphold its political autonomy and firmly lay the material and technical foundations of socialism. In other words, only when every country holds fast to the line of building an independent national economy, can it liquidate in a short space of time the economic backwardness and centuries-old penury resulted from imperialist colonial rule, build the foundations of reliable light industry and heavy industry which is equipped with up-to-date technology, also develop speedily the rural economy, build up a powerful defence potential of its own which enables it reliably to safeguard its national security from imperialist aggressions, and attain a brilliant efflorescence of national culture and a rapid progress of modern science and technology. What is more, it can elevate constantly the technical and cultural level of its working people to rear them into men of new type with all-round developments and can enhance ever more the positiveness and creativeness of the masses in

their state building.

After liberation from capitalist exploitation and oppression, every nation should not only make itself an industrious, socialist nation but build an advanced independent national economy. Only by so doing, can it actually get rid of the imperialists' subjugation and oppression and fully effect the nation's unrestrained development and all-round prosperity.

Only by building an independent national economy can a country establish economic relations with others on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit and go into the international arena as a full-fledged independent country with equal rights with big and small countries of the world.

The building of an independent national economy will successfully make headway only if every nation carries out it on the revolutionary stand and principle of self-reliance relying upon its own people's strength and internal resources.

When every country forges ahead holding fast to the revolutionary stand of self-reliance which makes it a principle to solve all problems relying firmly on its own people's strength and internal resources, that is, on the internal force of the nation, can it vigorously push ahead with revolution and construction overcoming courageously whatever difficulties and hardships and score a big success.

And the building of an independent national economy is a solely correct road to the laying of the material and technical foundations of socialism and the successful building of socialism and communism.

In laying the material and technical foundations of socialism it is of decisive significance to create a powerful base of heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core.

The creation of heavy industry and its core, the machine-building industry, only makes it possible to remould technically all other branches of the economy such as light industry, agriculture and transport, to attain a higher level of the productive forces and improve the welfare of the working people on the whole.

And proportionate development of light industry, agriculture and other branches of the economy based on the growth of heavy industry

whose core is the machine-building industry, makes it possible to domestically meet in full the growing requirements for productive means and consumer goods.

The material and technical foundations of socialism can be laid in each country only by building a comprehensive, independent national economy which is developed in a many-sided way, equipped with the latest techniques and can be run by its own national cadres with its own natural resources, raw materials and other supplies. Only with the building of a comprehensive, independent national economy every country can strengthen its defence power in every way to cope with aggression and war provocative machinations of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism and, at the same time, can ensure the people a bountiful, cultural life by accelerating economic construction to the fullest extent.

The comprehensive, independent national economy which is developed in a many-sided way and equipped with the latest techniques, is a superlative system of economy that ensures a high tempo in the development of the economy while adjusting and preserving in positive way the balances between all branches of the national economy.

* * *

The successes and experiences achieved by our people in the building of an independent national economy testify that the line of building an independent national economy based on the principle of self-reliance of our Party which embodies the idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is a thoroughly revolutionary line of economic construction that suits the lawful requirements of socialist and communist construction.

Immediately after liberation the democratic reforms were carried out in our country, with the result that the reactionary classes—landlords, comprador capitalists and the like—were deprived of their economic strongholds and a broad road was open for the building of a new society.

At the stage of democratic revolution the solution of land problem poses itself as a pressing issue to be tackled before anything else.

In our country the land reform was thoroughly carried out in such a way as to confiscate land owned by landlords without compensation and distribute it gratis among landless and land-short peasants after defining those whose land had to be confiscated taking into full consideration the balance of class forces and the relations of landownership in the countryside of our country and our peasants' centuries-old aspiration for land.

As a result, the economic strongholds of the reactionary forces were removed from the countryside and the feudal landownership together with tenant system was liquidated completely.

Nationalization of major industries is as much important as land reform in executing the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Only with nationalization of major industries, every country can obliterate the political and economic strongholds of imperialists and the reactionary forces at home and the working people can get rid of their exploitation and oppression.

At the same time, only by nationalizing major industries, can every country make good use of the country's major productive means for the independent development of the national economy and for the improvement of the entire people's welfare, lay the foundations of socialist economy, and develop the economy in a planned way.

In our country, the nationalization of major industries, like the land reform, was thoroughly carried out at a stretch.

Under the law on the nationalization of major industries promulgated on August 10, 1946, all the industrial establishments which had formerly belonged to the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists were confiscated and nationalized.

With the thorough carrying out of the nationalization of major industries in our country, the root cause of all social misfortunes was eliminated basically from the field of industry, the socialist relations of production came into being, and the condition was created for the planned development of the national economy.

Under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people laid the firm foundations of an independent national economy through their heroic struggle and creative labour.

Today, the foundations of our heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core have been further consolidated and reinforced and it has become able to turn out on its own various kinds of comprehensive equipment needed in the construction of large-scale, up-to-date factories as well as complicated, precision machines.

In the field of light industry, too, its foundations have been laid firmly to meet by itself the varied demands of the people. The firm foundations of independent national economy built in our country are an economic foothold on which we can make the country more wealthy and strong and rapidly improve the people's livelihood, and also a reliable material basis on which we can secure political autonomy of the country, strengthen defence potentials, and hasten the final victory of the Korean revolution.

The path our people have traversed to carry out thoroughly the line of constructing an independent national economy was a rough one laying manifold trials and obstacles.

After liberation, we had to undergo the two different periods of rehabilitation; one was the period during which we had to rehabilitate the economy destroyed by the Japanese imperialists

when they were defeated in World War II, the other was that which we had undergone to recover from the damage caused by the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. It was by no means an easy work to lay a firm independent foundation of the national economy mainly on our own strength.

But we thoroughly carried out the line of constructing an independent national economy and it was thanks entirely to the outstanding, wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only laid down personally the line of building an independent national economy, but also organized and mobilized the whole Party and the entire people to a struggle for its materialization, and gave an orientation and concrete ways and means for unravelling all complex, difficult questions arising therefrom.

In our country, the building of an independent national economy was carried on on a full scale in the postwar period.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward an entirely new, original and creative line of economic construction, the line no one had experienced before, which rendered it possible to build the foundations of an independent national economy as early as possible while rapidly restoring the people's livelihood which had deteriorated due to the war damage.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Regarding heavy industry as the main link in the successful solution of all problems of postwar rehabilitation and construction, our Party put forward the line of ensuring priority for the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture." ("On Socialist Construction and the South Korean Revolution in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," p. 5, Eng. ed.)

Without giving priority to the development of heavy industry it is impossible to develop light industry and agriculture, nor it is possible to equip all the branches of the national economy with latest techniques. The solution of all problems arising in the course of building a socialist economy such as how to maintain the political and economic independence of the country, how to reinforce the defence potential and how to improve the people's livelihood, depends after all on the development of heavy industry.

For the building of an independent modern heavy industry of our own, our Party laid down it as a principle to combine rationally the rehabilitation of heavy industry factories with their reconstruction and construction and interlink correctly the development of heavy industry with that of light industry and agriculture.

And in the development of light industry, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward also a creative policy of developing large-scale central industry and medium- and small-scale local industry in parallel.

Following the guideline shown by Comrade

Kim Il Sung, our Party unfolded an all-people movement for building on an extensive scale local light industry factories drawing on the favourable condition that the bases of heavy industry and central light industry were consolidated to a remarkable extent. As a result, we came to satisfy the people's demand for consumer goods with homemade products in the main.

It is one of the cardinal requirements in the construction of an independent national economy to rapidly develop agriculture so as to make it put out enough food for the population and raw materials for light industry.

In view of the mature requirements of social progress in the postwar period, Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed a creative, original line of reforming, prior to technical reconstruction, the relations of production in the countryside along socialist lines and, by realizing it successfully, he opened up a broad road for a rapid growth of agricultural production. What is more, Comrade Kim Il Sung hewed a Marxist-Leninist way to the final solution of the peasant and agricultural questions under socialism by putting forward the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

In the countryside of our country, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions have been successfully promoted, the guidance and management of co-operative farms improved, and assistance to the countryside stepped up more, and the political and ideological consciousness and labour zeal of the peasantry enhanced markedly. As a result, our rural economy is today making a steady progress as a reliable branch of the independent national economy.

The socialist transformation of private handicraft and capitalist trade and industry, was also successfully carried out in our country.

As a result of the nationalization after liberation of industrial establishments which had formerly belonged to the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists, the socialist state-run sector became to hold a leading position in the national economy of the country and the formerly insignificant capitalist trade and industry further declined to play a more secondary role than before. Under such a circumstance, our country set out on a gradual socialist transformation of capitalist traders and industrialists.

The socialist transformation of capitalist trade and industry posed itself as a more urgent requirement in the postwar period.

It was because that owing to the war capitalist trade and industry were deteriorated to such an extent that they were hardly discernible from handicraft. As a result, the entrepreneurs and traders of our country were not in a position to restore their business and improve their livelihood without receiving an active assistance from the state and pooling their labour and funds.

(Continued on page 27)

Pre-Eminent Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the Correlation between the Scale of the Economy and the Rate of Development of Production in Socialist Society (3)

3. BRILLIANT EMBODIMENT OF LAWFUL DEMAND OF DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST ECONOMY IN OUR COUNTRY IN WHICH PRODUCTION GROWS AT HIGH TEMPO WITHOUT INTERRUPTION UNDER WISE GUIDANCE OF THE GREAT LEADER

The pre-eminent ideas and theory on the law of the development of socialist economy in which production grows constantly at a high tempo, expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, in his immortal classic work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" are brilliantly embodied in the practice of socialist construction in our country and their correctness is fully proved by our successes in socialist construction.

Our country which was a backward colonial, semi-feudal society and which started socialist construction on debris, everything destroyed in the three-year war started by the U.S. imperialists (1950-1953), has brought about epochal changes as we see today in a very short span of time after the war and has turned into a mighty socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in economy and self-defensive in national defence.

Our industry has developed at an unprecedentedly rapid rate. In 1967 its output grew 22 times as against 1948, of which the machine-building industry increased as many as 100 times.

The high rate of economic development in our country was firmly maintained not only in the period of rehabilitation when the economic foundation was very weak but in the whole period of socialist construction.

We brought about the great upsurge of Chollima at a time when the period of rehabilitation was already over and the period of technical reconstruction started and the independent foundation of the national economy was laid to a certain extent and a leaping advance was made by carrying out in a matter of two years and a half the huge Five-Year Plan which envisaged an increase of 2.6 times in gross industrial output value.

With the successful fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, the scale of our economy grew as never before and our country became a mighty socialist industrial-agricultural state with a solid foundation of the independent national economy.

In the period of the Seven-Year Plan we have been developing the economy at a high rate as ever and successfully carrying on the tasks of socialist industrialization and overall technical revolution by relying on the socialist system which triumphed in an all-round way and on the already-laid solid foundation of an independent national economy.

In the past seven-eight years we have created many new industrial branches, radically improved the technical equipment of industry and expanded the scale of production several-fold while appropriating a large part of accumulation additionally for the defence upbuilding in view of the more pronounced aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists. Above all, in 1967, the first year in implementing the resolution of the Party Conference of stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, we registered a wonderful success by raising industrial output as much as 17 per cent in a year though we had to direct greater efforts to defence upbuilding and on top of this, we suffered rare flood damages.

Last year the situation in our country was further aggravated by the frantic war clamour raised by the U.S. imperialists with the "Pueblo" incident as a momentum.

The working people in our country, however, were resolved to carry out more tasks than envisaged in the plan, out of the burning desire to drive out the U.S. imperialists from our land and unify the country at the earliest date, rallied rock-firm around the Leader and in accordance with his instructions. And they waged a grandiose struggle and thus translated their determination into reality with credit at the factories and enterprises in all branches of the national economy.

Today our country which was backward in the

past is being turned into a developed socialist industrial state by constantly developing the economy at a leaping tempo in the whole period of socialist construction.

Indeed, our people have made such development in a matter of ten-odd years since the war as would take more than one hundred years or several hundred years in capitalist countries.

This is ascribable exclusively to the outstanding and seasoned leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the great idea of Juche and glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party, founded the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea and the first state of the proletarian dictatorship in our country, ushered in the new era of socialism and communism in this land and is leading our Party and the 40 million Korean people along one road of victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, always seizing upon the mature demands of the development of the revolution in time and looking far ahead into the future of the country, worked out correct lines and policies in each period and each stage of the development of the revolution and thus brightly illumined the road of victory of the Korean revolution, roused our people to continued innovation and uninterrupted advance and made it possible to energetically speed up socialist construction, personally standing in the van to break through all difficulties and bottlenecks.

Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the line of building an independent national economy and thus illumined the correct way which leads us to make uninterrupted development in production at a high rate on the basis of our own solid foundations of the economy and build socialism and communism successfully.

The high rate of the development of socialist economy is unthinkable apart from the construction of a comprehensive and independent national economy which is developed in a many-sided way, equipped with up-to-date technique and operated by relying upon one's own technique and raw and other materials. And economy dependent upon others can not develop at a high tempo without intermission.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, thereby indicating the most correct orientation and most rational way of speedily building an independent national economy while solving both the question of laying the economic foundation and the question of improving the people's living.

To give priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture on this basis is the most

rational way of expanding and strengthening the productive links among all the branches of the national economy in an overall way and ensuring a high tempo of the growth of production without interruption.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also set forth a new revolutionary line on carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and thus indicated the only correct way of actively solving simultaneously the tasks of strengthening defence capabilities, consolidating the economic foundation and improving the people's livelihood and of stepping up socialist and communist construction to the maximum while firmly safeguarding the gains of the revolution at present times when the situation has become extremely tense owing to the ever intensified aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated and developed the great Chollima movement, the general line of our Party in socialist construction, and thus provided a mighty weapon for expediting socialist construction to the maximum in conformity with the lawful demand of the development of socialist economy which grows at a high tempo uninterruptedly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us as follows:

"It is a lawful demand of socialist and communist construction to create more material and cultural values by constantly raising the people's level of ideological consciousness and zeal for production and making continued advance and uninterrupted innovation, and hence the Chollima movement correctly reflects this demand."
(*"Let Us Further Develop in Depth the Chollima Workteam Movement, the Great Impetus to Socialist Construction,"* pp. 3-4)

The enhancement of the revolutionary zeal of millions of working people and the constant technical innovation which constitute the decisive factor for the continued development of socialist economy at a high tempo can be successfully ensured by the Chollima movement, a great communist mass onward movement in which the collective innovation in economic and cultural upbuilding and the work of educating and remoulding the working people are organically linked.

In our country the continued high tempo of economic development is guaranteed also by the powerful promotion of the technical revolution.

After carrying out the socialist revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the technical revolution as the next task of the uninterrupted revolution and great revolutionary work for freeing our people liberated from exploitation and oppression from arduous labour and newly expounded in a comprehensive way all questions—necessity and significance of the technical revolution, its contents and ways for its fulfilment—and energetically organized and mobilized our people to the fulfilment of the technical revolution.

Thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the correct line of the technical

revolution mapped out by him, we could equip, in a short span of time, the national economy with modern technology and rear a large contingent of national technical personnel and solve with our wisdom and efforts the complicated scientific and technical problems. This constitutes an important guarantee for powerfully accelerating without intermission the development of the productive forces of the country in reliance upon our own material and technical foundation and upon our own scientific and technical forces.

Grasping in time the requirements of the new circumstances in which the overall victory of socialist system was attained, the scale of production expanded rapidly and the revolutionary zeal of the masses rose markedly, Comrade Kim Il Sung reorganized in an all-round way the work system and methods of the Party and state and economic organs and created the Chongsan-ri method and the Dae-an work system and thereby brought about a radical turn in the management of the socialist economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The introduction of the Dae-an system, a new system of industrial management, enabled economic organizations and enterprises to perform all their work under the collective leadership of the Party committees and carry out their revolutionary tasks by giving precedence to political work and rousing the masses to activity, and enabled the higher organ to help the lower, the superior to assist his inferior, those who are versed in work to teach the less versed, all people to co-operate in a comradely way and all workshops, factories and branches to closely co-operate with each other so as to develop co-operative production and run the economy rationally on scientific lines in accordance with the objective laws of economy." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 41, Eng. ed.)

The Dae-an work system is the most excellent system of socialist economic management which fully conforms with the nature of socialist system and correctly reflects the lawful demand of socialist and communist construction. We have become able to powerfully push ahead with socialist economic construction at an exceptionally high rate by introducing the Dae-an work system in an all-round way.

In steadily improving the socialist economic management Comrade Kim Il Sung attached particularly great importance to further perfecting the system and methods of planning and correctly solved this problem in an original way.

The unshakable line maintained by our Party in the planned guidance to the socialist economy is to ensure the centralized guidance to the economy and correctly carry through the mass line in planning.

The centralized, planned guidance of the state to the national economy is one of the essential

problems on which depends the success of the socialist economic construction.

The Party and the state of the working class which is in power under socialism are responsible for the economic affairs of the state and the people's life, for the economic life of the state as a whole.

Accordingly the state should exercise control over the economic life of the state in a co-ordinated way and give it the planned guidance.

If the centralized guidance of the state to the economy is weakened, it will result in leaving the economy at the mercy of spontaneity. In that case no planned and proportionate development of the national economy can be made and it will fall into stagnation.

Along with the centralized guidance of the state, the mass line should be carried through in planning.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"We should always strictly abide by the principle of discussing every plan with the producers before adopting it, and getting the masses of producers to regard it as their own." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 428.)

Those who guide production work out a plan after directly discussing it with producers and make them regard it as their own—this is the principle of socialist planning.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the line of unified and detailed planning and thereby made it possible to correctly ensure planned guidance of the national economy by properly linking the centralized guidance by the state with the mass line.

The implementation of the line of unified and detailed planning put forth by the Party made it possible to draw up a realistic and mobilizing plan in which all the domains of the national economy and all the links of production are accurately geared and the demands of the Party policy correctly met and to ensure a continued high rate of the development of production by tapping the inner reserves to the maximum and normalizing production.

It is important in the planned guidance of the national economy to correctly set the balance of economic development so that a high tempo of the development of production may be ensured permanently.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"However high the rate of economic development may be, there will be no disproportion as long as the rate is based strictly on actual possibilities. Of course, it is very difficult to maintain due proportion while keeping up a very high rate. But this rate should not be slackened to maintain a balance. Planning and balancing are not ends in themselves; they are a means for achieving a high rate of development. Hence, it is most important of all to rely on the advantages of the socialist system and the creative power of the masses and utilize to the maximum the latent

reserves and potentialities of the national economy so that all branches can be simultaneously developed at a rapid rate." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 99.)

Along the line put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party set an active balance in such a way as to constantly raise the lagging branches to the advanced branches with the most advanced and leading link as a standard by fully calculating all the reserves latent in all the branches of the national economy. This made it possible to give full play to the creative initiative and activeness of the working people, energetically push ahead with the technical innovation movement and correctly mobilize all the reserves and potentialities in the national economy for firmly maintaining an exceptionally high tempo of economic development.

To strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and class struggle without interruption and revolutionize and working-classize all the members of society by giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution and political work in all work—this is the decisive guarantee for dynamically speeding up socialist and communist construction.

On the basis of a profound, scientific analysis of the experiences and lessons of the revolution in our country and the international communist movement, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a new all-round exposition of the duty and role of the dictatorship of the proletariat and thus developed the Marxist-Leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat onto a new stage and provided the most powerful weapon for successfully carrying out socialist and communist construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...The ideological revolution is the most important and most difficult revolutionary task that must go ahead of all other work." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 35.)

"To carry out the revolutionary task, political work should be pushed ahead of all other work whenever and wherever." ("On Our Revolution and the Tasks of the People's Army," p. 118.)

To give precedence to the ideological revolution, political work, in all work to enhance the political preparedness of the masses of the people and make them participate in the fulfilment of the revolutionary task with self-consciousness—

(Continued from page 23)

Under these conditions, our country transformed the capitalist traders and industrialists as well as handicraftsmen along socialist lines through different forms of the co-operative economy.

In order to expand and consolidate the ranks of national cadres which is an indispensable requisite to the building of an independent national economy, our country has educated and remoulded the old intellectuals so as to actively enlist them in socialist construction, while rearing a

this is the revolutionary method of the leadership of our Party which Comrade Kim Il Sung has consistently upheld from the first days of his leadership of the Korean revolution and which struck its roots deep in the glorious revolutionary traditions established by him in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Above all, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the great idea on firmly establishing the system of the unitary ideology of the Party in the whole Party and whole society and firmly armed our people with the idea of Juche.

The unitary ideology of our Party is the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people.

The revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung are Marxism-Leninism which is creatively applied and developed to suit the specific realities of our country and the idea of Juche run through with the principle of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence.

We could win a brilliant victory on all fronts of the revolutionary struggle and construction work overcoming innumerable difficulties and trials and are vigorously forging ahead as ever along the straight path of victory because we are solely guided by the great revolutionary ideas and revolutionary theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today the entire Party members and people, armed with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader—the idea of Juche—and rallied close with one ideology and one will around him, are struggling with all devotion through thick and thin for the Party and the revolution and for the fatherland and the people, with infinite loyalty to the Leader.

We will make continued innovation and uninterrupted advance in all fields of socialist construction and firmly maintain the great revolutionary upsurge by continuously and fully meeting the requirements of the law of the development of the socialist economy growing uninterruptedly at a high rate which has been clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung and has already explored its way in socialist construction in our country.

large number of new intellectuals from among the working people.

Indeed, all the successes achieved in our country in the building of an independent national economy are inconceivable apart from the outstanding, wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Thanks to the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our country has been turned, in a short span of time, into a socialist industrial-agricultural state possessed of a firm foundation of an independent national economy plus a powerful defence potential.



Battle Against Fusung County Seat

BAEK HAK RIM

The main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Marshal Kim Il Sung carried out the first battle in Manchiang, Fusung County, in April 1936 on their way of advance into the northern border region of Korea to establish new bases in Mt. Baekdu and, by relying on them, further extend and intensify the revolutionary activities according to the line set forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung at the Nanhutou Conference.

Then, they attacked the enemy troops stationed in Sinancha and Sikang and won great victories.

Scared by the swift upsurge of the guerilla struggle, the enemy was reinforcing its armed forces on a large scale in these areas and was running wild with "large punitive" operations.

The Fusung County seat was the very centre of such "punitive" operations of the enemy.

At that time the Fusung County seat had more than 7,000 households. Particularly the town was closely associated with Marshal Kim Il Sung.

It was here that Marshal Kim Il Sung finished a primary school in his early days and that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, his father, waged a revolutionary struggle and passed away.

The enemy stationed hundreds of troops of the Japanese imperialist aggressor army, a battalion of the puppet Manchukuo army besides a large number of the police and armed self-defence corps in Fusung.

The enemy entrenched in the county seat was armed with fortified batteries and even various kinds of heavy arms including mortars.

It was really difficult to launch an attack on such a town.

However, Marshal Kim Il Sung made up his mind to annihilate the enemy in the Fusung County seat without fail.

His object was, first of all, to annihilate the main force of the "punitive" units of the enemy concentrated in Fusung County seat, thereby causing great terror and confusion among the enemy.

He also intended to show the might of our People's Revolutionary Army to the people and give them a firm confidence in the final victory of the revolution. It would offer favourable conditions to us in expanding and strengthening the network of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in the areas around Mt. Baekdu and setting up new

guerilla bases and extending them.

Also it was evident that, when we would attack the Fusung County seat, the enemy would concentrate a big force in the place and frenziedly attempt to "wipe out" the guerilla army.

Marshal Kim Il Sung planned to ensure the advance of our units to the border region seizing the chance that the attention of the enemy would be directed to the seat.

At the same time, Marshal Kim Il Sung purposed to give the anti-Japanese units operating in the Fusung area at that time increased confidence in victory through the battle, and thus firmly unite them in the anti-Japanese united front.

As a matter of fact, the anti-Japanese units under the command of Wan Shun, Zhan Shan Hao, Wen Ming Jun, etc., were overwhelmed by Wang's unit (a unit of the puppet Manchukuo army under the command of Wang) whose headquarters was in the Fusung County seat at that time and they were quite dispirited.

If we did not win them over to our side, they would become demoralized and dispersed or surrender to the enemy.

Before the start of the battle against the Fusung County seat Marshal Kim Il Sung established contacts with the anti-Japanese units in various parts and proposed them to carry out concerted operations in the battle. The proposal met with positive response of them who had been aware of Marshal Kim Il Sung's outstanding strategy and tactics and the guerilla army's might.

Thus, our forces numbered over 1,800 strong in all, with the 7th and 8th Regiments of the 6th Division of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army as the main force, plus the anti-Japanese units under the command of Wan Shun, Zhan Shan Hao, Wen Ming Jun, etc.

The battle was organized and commanded personally by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

In order to ensure stealthy approach of a large force to the Fusung county seat and suddenness of attack on it and disperse the enemy forces, Marshal Kim Il Sung ordered a part of the forces to storm and smash the enemy in Sungshuchen some distance off to the South of the Fusung County seat on the night of August 16, 1936, before the battle against



Men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army launched a siege and attack on the Fusung County seat, the important political and military point of the enemy, on August 17, 1936, under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung and won a shining victory

the seat. And he organized the storming battle against the Fusung County seat as follows:

The unit to be deployed in the direction of Linchiang was to seize the Tanghokoutzu base (a bridgehead) 12 kilometres away to the south of the Fusung County seat and check the river-crossing of the enemy reinforcements;

The unit to be deployed in the direction of Mengchiang was to take a height on the Fusung-Mengchiang motorway, 2 kilometres away from the Fusung County seat, to check the enemy reinforcements and approach;

The unit to be deployed in the direction of Antu was to check the advance of the enemy's reinforcements on the Mt. Maan highway, Peikang, an important point on the Fusung-Antu route;

And the main unit which would attack the town was to seize the county seat.

Besides, Marshal Kim Il Sung particularly stressed that every unit should pay special attention to protecting the lives and property of the town's people in the course of the battle.

According to the battle assignments the anti-Japanese units which were to block the enemy's reinforcements from every direction took their appointed positions respectively 2 or 3 days before the date of the attack on the Fusung County seat.

Marshal Kim Il Sung personally commanding the main units left the Tungkan secret camp and arrived at a gorge east of the Fusung County seat at the

early dawn of August 17, where he issued the following detailed combat orders to the units which were directly to storm the county seat:

The 7th Regiment and a part of the 8th Regiment were to capture the battery on the Dongshan Hill and continuously advance to seize the battery east of the small south gate and then to charge into the walled-town;

The rest of the 8th Regiment a part of which being assigned to the 7th Regiment, was to charge into the walled-town through the big south gate in concerted operations with an anti-Japanese unit;

A part of the anti-Japanese units was to charge into the walled-town through the east gate and the rest of them was to capture the enemy barracks outside the north gate and then charge into the walled-town through the north gate to join the 7th Regiment in concerted operations.

As was clearly shown in the above order, the main direction of attack was pointed to the small south gate area, which was assigned to the 7th Regiment. Upon receiving the combat orders all the units immediately started operations under the command of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The 7th Regiment stormed the battery on the Dongshan Hill and captured it in a trice without firing even a single shot. Then, they dashed towards the enemy's battery east of the small south gate.

However, in the course of this battle there was a gunfiring. Hearing it, the enemy started firing frenziedly hither and thither. Our storming units sieging the enemy on three sides opened fierce fire.

However, the enemy desperately resisted bringing

into action all its arms including heavy and light machine-guns, mortars, etc. At this moment the platoons under the command of Comrades Li and Kim Jong Pil belonging to the 7th Regiment rushed to the place in front of the small south gate under cover of fire from Oh Baek Ryong's machine-gun squad.

Beneath the wall down the small south gate was a deep creek. We fired a volley closely leaning against the wall of the creek. However, the battery at the small south gate was stronger than expected; it was built up of rocks and concrete. The enemy attached importance to the battery and posted so-called "crack units" composed of the most vicious troops of the Japanese imperialist aggressor army. We threw grenades at the enemy's battery, but in vain. The enemy's gunfire was so heavy that we could hardly hold up our heads.

Such being the situation, Marshal Kim Il Sung removed his commanding post to a place near the small south gate to command the battle there.

Just at this moment the anti-Japanese units which had been attacking in the east and the anti-Japanese units in the north retreated without being ordered by Marshal Kim Il Sung, with the result that most of the enemy forces thronged towards the small south gate. The enemy resisted tenaciously while concentrating heavy fire on us. The day dawned completely with the fierce fighting going on. The situation turned more unfavourable for our army units.

It would be very difficult to attack the enemy in the walled-town in broad daylight and, it was also obvious that the prolongation of street fighting would do damage to the people.

Having seen through the situation, Marshal Kim Il Sung decided to annihilate the enemy after enticing the enemy troops to come out of the wall. To this end, he quickly withdrew all of our army units to the Dongshan Hill. We safely ascended the Dongshan Hill under the cover of the rear guard and taking advantage of morning fog. Regarding that we were in retreat, the enemy came out of the walled-town in a bluff air and started climbing the Dongshan Hill in a posture of sieging our army units.

Meanwhile, the Japanese imperialist garrison over 200 strong which had come out of the walled-town made a roundabout way along the highway in the direction of Linchiang and was rushing to the ravine southwest of the Dongshan Hill in an attempt to invest our units.

Marshal Kim Il Sung who had been closely watching the enemy's movement ordered some of the anti-Japanese units to defend the battery on the Dongshan Hill and swiftly moved the main units to the two heights in the north and the south of the battery on the Dongshan Hill respectively for counter-siege of the approaching enemy.

In an attempt to recapture the battery on the Dongshan Hill the enemy made a desperate attack under the cover of mortars and machine-guns. The battle was getting very complicated. The anti-Japanese unit defending the battery on the Dongshan Hill was placed in an exigency. Marshal Kim Il Sung or-

dered Platoon Commander Li of the 4th Company, the 7th Regiment, to repulse the enemy attacking the battery on the Dongshan Hill and rescue the anti-Japanese unit. Then he ordered another unit to threaten and wipe out the enemy's mortar-men with concentrated fire of rifles. Our guerillas poured a concentrated fire on the enemy mortar-men from a favourable position and wiped out them just before they fired telling shots. This threw the enemy into confusion in its gunfiring.

In the meantime, the platoon led by Commander Li started countercharge at a stretch. Seeing the enemy troops falling down helplessly in mass while climbing up the battery on the Dongshan Hill, the soldiers of the anti-Japanese unit gathered strength and re-started fighting valiantly. The battery on the Dongshan Hill was held up by our army units.

Meanwhile, the troops of the Japanese imperialist garrison who attempted to siege our army units were climbing up the height thinking that all the guerilla units had gone to the battery on the Dongshan Hill, when they were unexpectedly confronted with the furious fire of our units which were waiting them in full combat readiness. The enemy deployed helter-skelter and began to resist our units. At our first volley the enemy fell down en masse. This notwithstanding, the enemy tenaciously resisted bringing all the reinforcements into this place.

However, our army units holding geographically favourable positions on the height east of Malukou fought a staunch fight dealing annihilating blows at the enemy who was venturing reckless charge. In an attempt to reverse the unfavourable situation the enemy even brought two aircraft in the air above our units to bomb and strafe blindly.

No amount of desperation on the part of the enemy could disperse our rock-firm combat ranks united around Marshal Kim Il Sung with a single mind and the singleness of will.

The fierce battle went on all day long. Towards evening the enemy became dead tired. With the colossal loss the enemy could no longer make charges; now they were waiting for their reinforcements from Linchiang, Antu and Mengchiang districts, with the intention of making a long resistance. But, foolish enough, they did not cease to attack.

Having sharply analyzed the enemy's movements Marshal Kim Il Sung issued an order of countercharge to all the units. When the awaited bugle sound for charge reverberated through hills and valleys, the guerillas dashed into the enemy's positions with their glittering bayonets pointed at the enemy and shouting battle cries loudly. We pressed the enemy into a corner of the valley and carried out an annihilating hand-to-hand fight.

The decisive moment came when we would show our might to the enemy—the brutal Japanese imperialist aggressors who had deprived us of our precious fatherland and thrown our brothers and sisters into distress. The guerillas fought like an angry lion, piercing and striking down, with their bayonets and rifle-butts, the enemy who put up a death-bed struggle. The last shrieks of the enemy troops were heard here and there.

Among those standing in the van of the hand-to-hand fight was seen Comrade Kim Myong Ju, a guerilla. He was known as a valiant comrade who had rendered distinguished services seven times in seven large battles and got wounded seven times. So, he was even nicknamed "Chilsongdae" (a seven-chambered revolver).

Comrade Kim Hak Shil, a brave woman guerilla, pierced the enemy soldiers, shouting in such a loud voice as would astound the Japs: "You rascal, take this bayonet!" "Damn you! You can never escape!"

It was not Comrade Kim Myong Ju or Comrade Kim Hak Shil alone who fought valiantly in that battle. All the guerillas fought self-sacrificingly at the risk of their lives. Of the brave fighters those comrades who had been newly assigned to our unit fought with particular valour. It was only natural for them to do so, for they were the comrades who cast off the cursed suspicion of being the members of the "Minsaengdan" for which they had long been excluded unreasonably by the Left chauvinists, and who were recognized by Marshal Kim Il Sung as fair guerillas not long before that battle.

After the Nanhutou Conference Marshal Kim Il Sung personally commanding units marched into Fusung County where he took over a regiment and assigned them to the 6th Division. The regiment was composed of those persons to whom the Left chauvinists had imputed the suspicion of being the members of the "Minsaengdan" and to each of whom they had given only three bullets. As is widely known, the Japanese imperialists organized so-called "Minsaengdan" with their special agents and running dogs in the Kando region in 1932 in an attempt to create dissensions between the peoples of Korea and China clamouring about "autonomy of the Korean people in Kando under the domination of Japanese imperialism." And now, the struggle against the "Minsaengdan" was unfolded in a wrong way by certain great-power chauvinists and factional elements, with the result that fine Korean cadres were excluded and suspected and many comrades were killed under false accusations.

Upon his arrival at Fusung County Marshal Kim Il Sung who had been waging an uncompromising struggle against the Leftist deviation of the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle took over those guerillas who were under the suspicion of being members of the "Minsaengdan" and called a meeting of them for three days.

The guerillas who had been eagerly looking for the arrival of Marshal Kim Il Sung all burst into tears and told that they were not members of the "Minsaengdan."

Through the 3-day meeting Marshal Kim Il Sung came to see more clearly that they were the very persons who had nearly fallen victims to the Leftist anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle.

Marshal Kim Il Sung burned all the bundles of such papers as written statements, inquisitions, docu-

mentary evidences, etc., in their presence.

Deeply moved by this wise measure taken by Comrade Kim Il Sung and his profound trust in them, they hardened again and again their resolve to fight without sparing their lives and youth if he would call upon them so. Now that they were allowed to take part in the battle against the Fusung County seat, how would not they fight with valour?

The battle against the Fusung County seat was ended with brilliant victory for us. Even the Japanese imperialist garrison which had boasted of its "crack units" was annihilated at last: only some ten troops fled dragging their broken legs. The remnants of the enemy in the battery dared not turn up.

That day we killed, wounded or captured over 300 troops of the Japanese imperialist aggressor army and the puppet Manchukou army in all.

At nightfall our army units withdrew in the direction of Sikang.

On the day following the withdrawal of our army units three enemy planes appeared in the air of the Fusung County seat and blindly bombed the battery on the Dongshan Hill and nearby dwelling houses, arousing curses and ridicules of the people. It was a straight-forward proof that how much the enemy was frightened by our strength.

The victory of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the battle against the Fusung County seat showed the prominent leadership and strategy and tactics of Marshal Kim Il Sung and his ever-victorious, dexterous art of command. It also powerfully demonstrated to the world once again the mightiness of our guerilla ranks which were boundlessly faithful to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and rallied around him with a single mind and the singleness of will.

Through the battle against the Fusung County seat we, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, dealt another heavy blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were running amuck in "large punitive" operations against the guerilla units, and created more favourable conditions for the establishment of the bases in Mt. Baekdu and the vigorous promotion of the Korean revolution. Besides, the news about the brilliant victory won by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung in the battle against the Fusung County seat went far and wide in a moment across the Amrok and Duman Rivers and spread to every nook and corner of the land of Korea, to say nothing of the regions of northeast China, to stir up the Korean people more vigorously for the restoration of the Fatherland.

Moreover, the lofty combat and moral traits and the indefatigable revolutionary spirit displayed by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in this battle inspired, with the confidence in victory, the demoralized anti-Japanese units and further strengthened our united front with them.

Historic Event That Wiped Out Economic Foothold of Imperialist Exploitation and Subjugation

ON THE 23RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONALIZATION OF KEY INDUSTRIES

Twenty three years have passed since key industries were nationalized in our country.

The nationalization of key industries marked an historic change that wiped out the economic foothold of Japanese imperialist colonial rule and opened up a broad avenue for building an independent national industry in our country.

After the nationalization of key industries, our people built up, in the short span of a little longer than twenty years including the three years of the harsh wartime and the period of postwar rehabilitation on the ravages, a firm foundation of the independent national economy, as we see today, which will enable to develop the country under a far-sighted program.

Now, life has confirmed the absolute correctness of the enforcement of the nationalization of key industries in good time under the infallible leadership of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"Another important question in fulfilling the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is to nationalize key industries, transport, communications, banking, commerce and foreign trade formerly owned by colonial rulers and comprador capitalists so that they can be used in the interests of the people."

As Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches

us, the countries which have been freed from colonial bondage must first of all wipe out the economic foothold of imperialists and their allies at home, comprador capitalists, if they intend to build up independent industries of their own.

In our country which was liberated from the colonial yoke the problem of the nationalization of key industries, being a lawful demand of the socio-economic development, was raised as an important component part of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

In Korea, the Japanese imperialists had completely seized the main arteries of industry from the very first day they had occupied it and enforced colonial predatory policy. The exclusive control of industry by Japanese imperialism drove the Korean working class and the rest of the entire working people into a penury, caused colonial lop-sidedness and technical backwardness in the national economy, and hindered to the extreme the development of the productive force.

Under the situation, to wrest the main arteries of industry from the Japanese imperialists, comprador capitalists and traitors to the nation and nationalize them, was a prerequisite to doing away with the age-old backwardness and penury left over by colonial rule as well as to making an independent progress.

The properties possessed by the Japanese imperialists in Korea and those of comprador capitalists and traitors to the nation were progenies of their merciless exploitation of our people, in other words, they were the fruits of our people's labour, and therefore, it was only

natural to confiscate these properties and place them under the ownership by the whole people.

The nationalization of key industries was necessary also to exalt, through the elimination of the economic foothold of the imperialists and internal reactionaries, the political enthusiasm of the working class and other working people and firmly rally the broad section of the patriotic, democratic forces on a new socio-economic foundation.

In particular, under the situation that the fatherland was bisected by the U.S. imperialists and the domestic reactionary forces in the southern half of the Republic ran amuck to check the advance of our revolution, it was an urgent demand to nationalize key industries, along with the land reform, in the northern half in order to build up and consolidate a revolutionary, democratic base for powerful acceleration of the Korean revolution.

Our Party's line of confiscating and nationalizing the key industries owned by the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists had been formulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland as early as in 1936 during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and carried over in the twenty-point Political Programme and put into reality through the Law of Nationalization of Key Industries after liberation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that through the decree of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee issued on August 10, 1946, the factories, mines, power stations, railways, communications, banks, trade and cultural establishments, etc.,

which had formerly belonged to the Japanese imperialists, comprador capitalists and traitors to the nation, were confiscated without compensation and passed into the possession of the country.

And, what is important in the line of our Party is that it defined precisely the objects of confiscation to suit the realities of our country and carried out the confiscation at one time in a thoroughgoing way.

Defining the objects of confiscation in the nationalization of key industries, our Party scientifically analysed the objects of our revolution and the character of the revolutionary tasks and, on the basis of it, limited the objects of confiscation to the Japanese imperialists, comprador capitalists and traitors to the nation. The national capitalists were excluded from the objects. With the nationalization of key industries, 1,034 industrial establishments were confiscated and the key industries which accounted for over 90 per cent of all the industries passed into the hands of the people.

Like this, the nationalization of key industries placed all the industrial establishments which had formed the main economic arteries of our country and had formerly belonged to the Japanese imperialists and traitors to the nation in the possession of the people, thereby laying an economic foundation for wiping out the foothold of imperialist exploitation and building an independent sovereign state.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"As a result of the nationalization of major industries, the sources of all social miseries were removed basically in the field of industry, socialist relations of production came into being and assets were prepared for the planned development of the national economy."

Indeed, the nationalization of key industries was an important reform that had a great significance for our people in building a new society.

The nationalization of key industries deprived foreign monopoly capitalists and comprador capitalists of their properties and put the main arteries of the national economy under the direct control of the state, with the result that an end was put to the economic foothold

of imperialist exploitation and subjugation and a fundamental condition was furnished under which cardinal means of production would be turned to good account for the independent development of the national economy and for the betterment of the entire people's welfare.

Moreover, with the nationalization, the state sector became to secure a leading position in the national economy and a condition was provided with for developing the economy of the country in a planned way.

As for the working class, it seized the means of production in its hand and became able to run the national economy for the sake of the fatherland and the people and to strengthen all the more its leading position.

Thanks to the complete carrying out of the nationalization of key industries, the democratic revolution advanced to the stage of decisive victory and the relations of class forces turned favourable to the development of the revolution. Thus the nationalization created an important politico-economic condition decisively favourable for going over to the next stage of revolution, that is, socialism, and opened up a broad road for the working class to advance to socialist revolution while strengthening its alliance with the peasantry.

The nationalization of key industries also greatly encouraged the South Korean people who were fighting against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, illumining the road they should follow.

The nationalization of key industries, the first of its kind enforced in the East, was a glorious event which cut off a link of imperialist chains binding the peoples and working classes of many countries in the East and blazed a trail for the oppressed peoples in the East to smash the economic footholds of the colonial marauders and ensure independent development of their national economy, thereby exerting a great revolutionary influence to them.

Having successfully carried out the nationalization of key industries, our country pushed ahead vigorously with the revolutionary task of laying a firm foundation of independent national economy.

The ownership by the whole people, which came into being after the nationalization of key industries, was converted by our Party into a powerful lever for building an independent national economy.

During the period of pre-war peaceful construction, our Party started building an independent national economy, while rehabilitating and putting in order the industries destroyed by the Japanese imperialists and doing away with the colonial deformity and lop-sidedness of the economy.

The building of the independent national economy was carried out on an extensive scale in the postwar period.

In building the independent national economy, the Party put forward the basic line of economic construction, the line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, and the Party saw to it that the line was completely executed.

As a result, our country has so firmly laid the foundations for socialist industrialization that now it turns out a large number of large-size excavators, heavy-duty lorries, big-size tractors, giant vessels, large machine tools, etc., in accordance with the far-sighted requirement for the development of the national economy, thereby satisfying domestic demand for production means in the main with homemade goods.

Our country has built up a base of up-to-date light industry and also set up socialist agriculture on a firm technical foundation by turning it into a raw material supply-base for light industry as well as into a reliable granary that will know no crop failure for good.

Our country has also built up, on the basis of a reliable independent national economy, a mighty defence power equipped with modern armed forces, an invincible self-defence power that can smash whatever enemy at one stroke.

The wise line of confiscating and nationalizing key industries which had formerly belonged to the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists, the line laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung as one of the major tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, has proved its correctness showing greater vitality as days go by.

HISTORIC SOHALBARYONG CONFERENCE THAT SET FORTH THE LINE OF MEETING ACTIVELY THE GREAT EVENT—NATIONAL LIBERATION

Today our people are marking with significance the 29th anniversary of the Sohalbaryong Conference which holds an important place in the history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

This conference held in August 1940 under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a historic conference which opened up an epoch-making turn in overcoming stern trials laid on the road of advance of the Korean revolution in the 1940's and meeting the forthcoming great event by implementing his strategic line for the liberation of the fatherland.

The historic background of the conference was characterised by very complex situation.

The war of aggression unleashed by the fascist states, Germany, Italy and Japan, was turned into a world war in 1939.

In those days, the Japanese imperialists who had been preparing for an aggression on the Soviet Union and South-east Asia tried hard to bring the aggressive war against China to an early conclusion and did their utmost to ensure security in Korea and Manchuria, which were turned into the foremost bases for expansion of the aggressive war.

The Japanese imperialists who knew that they could not conduct military activities for continental aggression, with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in their rear, ran amuck with the "mopping-up operations" against the K.P.R.A. regarding it as their primary task. Meanwhile, in order to isolate the Korean People's Revolutionary Army from the people, they ran wild to further step up their policy of "concentration village," brutally suppress and destroy the revolutionary organisations formed in the midst of the people and arrest, imprison and murder under-

ground political workers.

It was around this time that the question on the conclusion of the "Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact" was placed on the order of the day. Taking advantage of this, the Japanese imperialists took intensified military and political offensive against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. At the time those in the revolutionary ranks who were held captive by flunkeyism began to waver. All this rendered the situation grave.

The changed situation demanded a new, suitable line of struggle.

At that time, in order to cope with the difficulties in the Korean revolution and at the same time to lead it to continuous upsurge Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the correctest measures for hastening the advent of the great event—the country's liberation—and thoroughly carried out them, resolutely rejecting various ill ideological trends hindering the advance of the Korean revolution such as big power chauvinism, flunkeyism and national egoism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed in the following vein:

...We should not think in the least that we can make our revolution relying on others.

Our revolution should be carried out thoroughly on our strength. Herein lies the great significance of our anti-Japanese armed struggle. By so doing, can we meet the forthcoming great event proudly and carry out the democratic construction of the liberated fatherland on our own, too....

Proceeding from such standpoint of Juche, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth at the Sohalbaryong Conference an original, genius, strategic and tactical line of firmly building up the internal

forces of the Korean revolution, for continuously administering heavy blows to Japanese imperialism through powerful military and political activities of small units and political workers who were dispatched to different parts and making full preparations for the nation-wide uprising to meet the great revolutionary event of the country's liberation actively.

In this conference he said:

...We should first of all overcome the present military crisis and conduct not big-unit guerilla activities but small-unit ones with swiftness to deal continuous blows at the enemy everywhere, while adhering to the principle of preserving and rearing staunch military and political cadres....

This strategic line was the most revolutionary one run through with the idea of Juche aimed at solving all problems, with a firm independent stand that no other people could make the Korean revolution, in an independent manner, in conformity to the realities of our revolution and by the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

Having a deep insight into the facts that the mighty anti-fascist forces were gaining in scope and strength to counter the rise of the fascist forces and that though the fascist clique were temporarily superior in the world war unleashed by them, the war would only hasten their doom, Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated that we should not wait with folded arms for the advent of the favourable situation, but to lead vigorously the Korean revolution to a continuous upsurge and accelerate the defeat of Japanese imperialism, relying upon only our own forces.

Proceeding from this, Comrade Kim Il Sung paid the first and foremost attention to building up firmly the internal forces of the Korean revolution. He set it as important task to rear all men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into revolutionary cadres seasoned further politically and militarily and establish closer contacts with the people and strengthen the political work among them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...Every soldier or member of the commanding staff must raise his level of political consciousness and have a rich knowledge of military science as never before.

Many fine cadres equipped with revolutionary theories are required if we were to meet the great event or organize and mobilize the broad masses of people to the struggle.

It is also self-evident that, if there are no fine cadres armed with revolutionary theories, the revolutionary movement cannot be carried out along the correct line.

Therefore, our everyday life and struggle should always be converted into a school for training fine military and political cadres....

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that in order to meet the forthcoming great event all soldiers and commanders should be organizers of the masses as well as propagandists and agitators. Putting forward the task of exerting every effort to further intensifying the anti-Japanese, national united front, he laid stress on winning the masses of the people by explaining in detail the masses of the people about the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and thus making them know the aim of the fatherland liberation struggle and have a firm confidence in the final victory.

This strategic line of his was the correctest line more positive in stepping up of the movement of the anti-Japanese, national united front and the preparations for the founding of a Party and in leading the masses of the people to victory in the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland. And it was a solely correct line conducive to making preparations for the successful accomplishment of the revolution and construction of the liberated fatherland and foreseeing the distant future of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only put forward the correctest, strategic line of actively meeting the great event—the liberation of the fatherland—but also implemented with credit this line, personally overcoming obstacles and difficulties under the complicated and difficult circumstances.

The flunkeyists who intended to carry out the Korean revolution by relying upon outside forces, opportunist and capitulationist elements who hesitated and wavered before difficulties, and internal and external pressure to infringe upon the independence of the Korean revolution—all this could not but yield before his principled position to defend the interests of not only the Korean revolution but the world revolution as a whole.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that in achieving the victory of the Korean revolution the international situation was no more than an objective factor that might affect it and the decisive factor was, to all intents and purposes, the strength of the Korean people themselves, and that when the internal forces were not prepared well, the Korean revolution cannot emerge victorious as it could not turn to account situation even if it become favourable to it.

After the conference, he exerted all his efforts to bring up soldiers and commanders of the People's Revolutionary Army into fine cadres, political and military, capable of attaining victory in the decisive offensive for the liberation of the fatherland and of successfully carrying on revolution and construction in the liberated fatherland.

In particular, he paid deep attention to firmly arming the commanders and soldiers of the Ko-

rean People's Revolutionary Army with the idea of Juche so that they might not vacillate in storm and stress.

At the same time, Comrade Kim Il Sung further intensified the work of educating the commanders and soldiers in Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theories and in socialist patriotism of loving the fatherland and the people, and carried out an energetic work to bring up them into fine military commanders able to command large-scale modern warfare.

In the meantime, Comrade Kim Il Sung dispatched many small units and political workers to the different parts at home and, commanding some units by himself, conducted brisk military and political activities in the wide areas of Tunhua, Huafien, Antu, Holung, Yenchi, Wangching, etc.

The small units made surprise attacks on Japanese imperialist military establishments, blew up troop trains, railway bridges and roads, set fire to enemy's munitions factories and military establishments, and threw the rear of Japanese imperialism into commotion.

And underground political workers went to different parts at home and abroad, expanded the revolutionary organizations and, at the same time, prepared the revolutionary forces for the nationwide uprising, enlisting workers, peasants and the people of all other strata in the revolutionary organizations.

The small units and political workers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which were active in Wunggi, Rajin, Chongjin, Ranam, Hamhung, Wonsan and Pyongyang, Inchon and Pusan and other areas dealt heavy blows at the Japanese imperialists and explained the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his line and policies for the liberation of the country to the broad masses of the people, arousing them to come out in the anti-Japanese struggle with a firm conviction about victory.

Viewing the bright future of the fatherland in the grimmest period of the fascist terror rule of Japanese imperialism with a feeling of respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and legendary hero, the Korean people stepped up the preparations for the nation-wide uprising employing the various forms of struggle and means, drawing inspiration from his revolutionary ideas, outstanding leadership, high virtue, and particularly from the correctness of his strategic line of meeting actively the great revolutionary event.

Workers in Pyongyang, Hamhung, Chongjin, Seoul, Pusan and other major cities in the homeland planned a large-scale revolt, while unfolding various forms of struggles against Japanese imperialism such as sabotages, strikes and incen-

diarism.

Acting in concert with the workers, the peasants, youth and students opposed and rejected Japanese imperialist policy of pillage and war. They resisted Japanese imperialism by all means and ways—attack upon the Japanese imperialist organs, destruction of their storehouses, evasion of forced enlistment and group desertion.

Of this, the Japanese imperialists said: "Most of people have made sure of the defeat of Japan in the war and made an attempt to avail themselves of such a good opportunity to achieve their riotous object, and schemed, as its concrete means, to stage an armed uprising in co-operation with, and under the leadership of General Kim Il Sung whom they revered so much."

As seen above, extensive preparations were made actively for meeting the great event—the liberation of the fatherland.

On this basis, the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army commanded by Comrade Kim Il Sung started general offensive on August 9, 1945, to liberate the fatherland.

The entire men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, who fought for the freedom and liberation of the country for 15 years under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, overcoming unprecedented hardships and difficulties, routed and wiped out the Japanese imperialist aggressors everywhere by displaying peerless bravery and mass heroism in the decisive battle for the country's liberation in which they enjoyed active support of the people.

At last the Japanese imperialists were defeated and Korea was liberated.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung our people, desirous of building a new society, set up the people's committees, a genuine people's power, in the fatherland after overthrowing the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The country's liberation substantiated the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, particularly the correctness of his strategic line adopted at the Sohalbaryong Conference, the line of actively meeting the great revolutionary event—the country's liberation—and the invincible vitality of the line.

Thus the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean people for 15 years under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the peerless patriot, national hero, genius military strategist, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, won a great historic victory.

"A Valuable Document in Which Are Codified Lessons Accumulated in the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the Tri-Continental Peoples"

The treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and published in the first issue of "Tricontinental," the theoretical organ of the Executive Secretariat of the Organisation of Solidarity of Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, has evoked a great wide repercussion and sympathy, showing greater vitality as days go by.

In his treatise Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, made a deep, scientific analysis of the present international situation, and elucidated the most correct strategic lines and practical measures for promoting the world revolution and accelerating the victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, i.e., to continue the struggle until imperialism is wiped out of the earth once and for all, to concentrate attacks upon U.S. imperialism, chieftain of imperialists, to take joint action and form united front in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, to safeguard the revolution won already in the joint struggle against imperialism, to support actively the anti-U.S. forces fighting against U.S. imperialism, and particularly to support in every way the heroic anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Since Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Im-

perialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" was published, the organs of Communist and Workers' Parties, leading newspapers, magazines and news agencies in socialist countries, and in newly-independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and in capitalist countries carried successively, together with the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the full text or the gist of the treatise or reported it, and many world revolutionary fighters and outstanding political and public figures expressed one after another their positive support and appraisal in their talks and statements.

Stressing the great historic significance of the treatise, Gaston Sumialot, Chairman of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Congo (L), said: "The treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great fighter for freedom and peace of the oppressed people of the whole world, encourages all the liberation forces fighting against the enemy to a revolutionary struggle. The treatise is a very valuable thesis attracting the hearts of the peoples who are exploited and oppressed under the yoke of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

Shelaf, Guinean delegate to the World Cultural Congress held in Havana, said: The treatise is a precious document in which lessons drawn by the tri-continental peoples from their anti-imperialist struggle are systematised; it has ushered in a new era in the sacred struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

David Zimbihil, Member of the

Executive Committee of the National Trade Union of Tanzania, said that the treatise "is a real text-book of a programmatic significance which sets forth principles the world people should adhere to in the decisive battle to defeat imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

Carlos Perasio, Delegate of the Venezuelan Leftist Revolutionary Movement in Havana, said that the treatise "is tantamount to a beacon illuminating brightly the road ahead of the world revolutionary struggle."

Iraqi newspaper, "Baghdad Observer," wrote that this treatise "is a mighty ideological and theoretical weapon in the hands of the world revolutionary peoples."

Today the revolutionary peoples and fighters on the three continents recognize unanimously the correctness of the line of and measure for the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his treatise, accepting them as a guiding principle in their action.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In order to fight against imperialism, it is important first of all to concentrate attack upon U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism. By stretching out its tentacles of aggression all over the world, U.S. imperialism has become the common enemy of all peoples of the world....

In whatever part of the world the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression may be wiped out, it will be a

very good thing for all peoples of the world. It is necessary, therefore, to form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front to isolate U.S. imperialism thoroughly, and administer blows to it by united efforts wherever U.S. imperialism is engaged in aggression. Only by so doing, is it possible to disperse and weaken the force of U.S. imperialism to the last degree and lead the people on every front to beat U.S. imperialism with an overwhelming power."

Jorji, Representative of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, stated: "In his treatise Premier Kim Il Sung set forth with great clarity the line of the anti-imperialist struggle on the basis of a correct analysis of the current international situation. Attack should be concentrated on U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism. If we do so, we can smash the aggression and attack of imperialism and win victory."

An Algerian friend said: "Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly analysed the correlations between the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces of the world and between the progressive and reactionary forces of the world and clearly saw through the general strategy of U.S. imperialism. On this basis he correctly determined the object of attack of the world people at the present time. We must, as he said, direct the spearhead of attack to U.S. imperialism."

Manuel Sepeda, Member of Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party, noted: "The spirit of militant solidarity Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated in his treatise is of an especially important significance. Under the situation where U.S. imperialism, the hangman of mankind, are running amuck to suppress the peoples, it is quite just that we should form solid anti-imperialist front and achieve the joint action of all peoples of the world against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, in order to frustrate the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres."

Ramon Efirme, Uruguayan delegate to the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin-American Students' Organisation, said:

"The teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, who set example

of heroism in the armed struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression on Korea has become a guiding principle of all the revolutionaries who stand on the anti-imperialist front."

Koshiro Okakura, Director of the Asian-African Institute of Japan, said: "Premier Kim Il Sung instilled into the hearts of the world people a great truth that only through consistent struggle can the final victory of the world revolution be won."

"Today the line of and measure for the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung give unbounded inspirations and confidence to the revolutionary fighters and progressive peoples on the three continents, arousing them energetically to a titanic struggle to crush imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism."

Delegate of the Zimbabwe African People's Union in Algiers said: "Encouraged by the example of Korea which defeated Japanese and U.S. imperialism, our people do not wait for any countries to liberate us, but are determined to fight with arms in our hands. Of course, we are not without difficulties, but we have incomparably more favourable condition than that in which the Korean revolutionaries waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle. When they fought the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Korean revolutionaries had to solve all by themselves originally under the circumstances where the world knew no experience of guerilla warfare, but today there is for us rich fighting experiences gained by the revolutionary vanguards of other countries including Korea."

In the statement issued in support of and in response to Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," the General Secretariat of African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands declared: "We will start an armed struggle in Cape Verde Islands, too."

Abel, Palestinian delegate to the Havana Cultural Congress, said: "The Palestinian people who are fighting with arms in hands will fight to the end and wipe out the enemy as elucidated by Premier Kim Il Sung in his treatise."

Congolese(L) Supreme Council of Revolution called an emergency meeting and had a very serious discussion about the principles of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle contained in the treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

And the fighters and peoples on the three continents took measures for the revolutionary principles and the measure for struggle contained in the treatise as their guide to their practical struggle, and are intensifying further the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Friends of the world say in unison that "only Comrade Kim Il Sung, the vanguard fighter in the anti-imperialist struggle, an outstanding Leader of the world revolution, could put forth such a great treatise," and express their unbounded reverence and greatest respect for him who illumined the road of the anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle.

In his message to Comrade Kim Il Sung, Jesus Mba Ovono, General Secretary of the People's Idea Party of Equatorial Guinea, wrote: "In the name of the people of Equatorial Guinea and the People's Idea Party of Equatorial Guinea, I call you the great Sun of Korea and the great Leader of the world revolution, for your fidelity to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, firm anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. position and for your outstanding contribution, ideological and practical, to the development of the international communist movement."

A Pakistani news agency wrote: Premier Kim Il Sung "is the great Leader of the national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the outstanding Leader of the international communist movement."

Diomides Hadjichristou, delegate of the Trade Union Federation of Cyprus, stated: "Premier Kim Il Sung is the great Leader and the outstanding Leader who is adhering firmly to the principle of Marxism-Leninism not only for the Korean revolution, but also for the world revolution."

U.A. Unge, President of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society, said: "Premier Kim Il Sung is an outstanding Leader guiding the world people to the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and freedom and independence."

Flames of People's Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle Blaze up Fiercely in South Korea

Today the South Korean people adore infinitely Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and are waging a fiercer anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to hasten the day when they will live happily in his warm bosom in the unified fatherland, together with the people of the northern half of the Republic.

The South Korean people look up as one to Comrade Kim Il Sung, calling him the "peerless patriot," the "beacon of liberation," and the "sun of the nation," learn from his great revolutionary ideas, and study the revolutionary traditions he created.

They say: "It is our highest glory and happiness to learn from the great, benign Comrade Kim Il Sung;" "The scientific revolutionary lines of Comrade Kim Il Sung encourage us boundlessly," and they are fighting on staunchly in storm and stress only following the lines and principles of the South Korean revolution expounded by him.

Characterizing the popular anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle which rapidly grows in scope and strength in South Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is now expanding and developing into various forms of active anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, armed struggle included. Their struggle is becoming organized gradually and takes deep roots among the workers and peasants, the main force of the revolution, and is vigorously unfolded among broader sections of the masses of all strata." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," pp. 90-91, Eng. ed.)

Even according to the doctored figures published by the enemy, the South Korean armed guerilla units made over 120 armed sallies in 1967, and over 200 engagements from January to October last year. Through those combats, the

South Korean armed guerilla units have done for many troops of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, the puppet army and police and also punished wicked lackeys in the name of people. Meanwhile, they attacked munition warehouses and military trains of the enemy and even achieved such results as to have shot down the enemy helicopters mobilized in the "mopping-up operation." In particular, in November last year an armed guerilla unit which was vigorously operating in Mt. Taebaek area of South Korea lured a "punitive force" of the enemy deep into a ravine and annihilated it.

The armed guerilla struggle now covers a vast area including town and countryside and mountain regions and is expanding to almost all parts of South Korea including Seoul, the lair of the reactionaries, Kyonggi Province, South Cholla Province, North and South Chungchong Provinces, North and South Kyongsang Provinces, South Korean Kangwon Province, etc.

The armed guerilla units, while finishing off the enemy men through the brave armed struggle, are energetically conducting political propaganda activities among the people. They introduce and propagate among the masses of the people the great, revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the resplendent achievements yielded in the northern half of the Republic under his wise guidance, exposing U.S. imperialist aggressors' colonial rule in South Korea and the true nature of their lackey's traitorous policy against the people.

Such political work among the masses of the people further deepen their national and class consciousness. The South Korean people aid the armed guerilla units both materially and morally and the youths are ardently volunteering in the armed guerilla units. The people are organizing, together with the guerilla units, revolutionary political parties and mass organizations such as youth league and women's association, and even es-

tablishing the organs of people's power.

At the same time, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are strenuously unfolding underground revolutionary struggles. They are expanding all the more their revolutionary organizations, taking the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas as the compass in all their activities, and organizing and mobilizing the broad sections of the people to the sacred struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The United Revolutionary Party has upheld the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and fought making it its own struggle platform to overthrow U.S. imperialist colonial rule and carry out the revolutionary cause of democratic, national-liberation revolution in South Korea for the independent unification of the country. The United Revolutionary Party, while building up its party organizations into militant and flexible ones, formed the "national-liberation front" and the "fatherland liberation front" in an effort to form an anti-U.S., national-salvation united front which enlists in it patriotic people of various strata, and stirred up the national and class consciousness of the masses through the activities of various democratic circles.

And according to what the enemy has recently made public, it is said that an underground revolutionary organization, which enlisted workers, peasants and other people in every walk of life and even women, among whom were Mr. Kim Kyu Nam, member of the South Korean puppet national assembly, and Mr. Pak Dae In, made Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary ideas its guiding principle, energetically strove for building an underground revolutionary party, and also, formed mass organizations, and conducted positive activities among the broad segments of people to enhance their national and class consciousness.

All these facts show that even under the unheard-of tyrannical suppression of

the enemy the South Korean revolutionary organizations and revolutionaries, following the strategic and tactical lines on the South Korean revolution and the unification of fatherland shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung, are banding together workers and peasants to build up a powerful main force of the revolution, and to mobilize all the forces interested in the revolution to form step by step a gigantic, anti-U.S., national-salvation united front.

Even when arrested by the enemy, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots endure cruel tortures and hold fast to their revolutionary constancy, bravely waging "court" struggle and the struggles in prison. In the murderous enemy's courts, they make pleas and condemn the enemy, saying, "I made a pledge of allegiance to Comrade Kim Il Sung." "I have only tried to set South Korea free from U.S. imperialist colonial rule and build up a society free from exploitation where workers and peasants will be pivots." They are also educating other people in prisons in the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader.

The struggle is afoot even in the puppet army. Awakened low- and middle-ranking officers as well as rank and file are coming over to the armed guerrilla units, and underground organizations are instilling in the masses of armymen the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In South Korea vigorous, lawful mass struggles are also being waged by the people for the right to life and democracy.

During ten months, last year, the working class, the leading class of the revolution, rose in struggle on 280 occasions, 13.4 per cent over the figure of the corresponding period in 1967. Their mass struggle has been growing fiercer since the beginning of this year.

The workers have integrated their struggle organizations, which were formerly decentralized with individual enterprise as a unit, into enlarged ones each covering the whole field of an industry or a locality, set up such organs as "strike committee" and "struggle committee," and those organizations have fought with concerted efforts putting up the democratic demands at the fore such as enforcement of an eight-hour day, protection of working women and juveniles, introduction of the system of paid leave, assurance of freedom of trade union activity, etc.

In particular, the longshoremen of

Pusan and Inchon stubbornly fought against the low-wage policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, giving a heavy blow to the enemy's war preparation.

Also, in a rapid progress is the struggle of the peasantry, the reliable ally of the working class. During ten months, last year, the peasantry put up their struggle on 250 occasions, in which over 357,400 peasants participated. This indicates a 1.9 times growth of their struggle as compared with the corresponding period in 1967. Entering this year, they, along with the struggle for land, are waging collective resistance and violent struggle against the anti-popular agricultural policy of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The struggle of the rest of the population of all strata, including youths and students, is growing intense alike.

The youths and students are stepping up their struggle for democracy and against fascism, opposing forced conscription and "military training of students" and expelling knavish cat's paws from the campus into which they had wormed their way. Thus they bend every effort to build up a revolutionary force.

Petty traders, handicraftsmen, middle- and small-scale enterprisers, and slummers are unfolding demonstrations and stay-in strikes against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who practice murderous tax extortions and forced evacuation of dwelling houses.

All these struggles of the South Ko-

rean people are shaking U.S. imperialist colonial rule to its foundation and throwing the enemies into panic and consternation.

Today, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are making frantic attempts to extricate themselves from this serious crisis. They are arresting, imprisoning, and killing at random patriots and people while reinforcing their fascist machine of suppression on an extensive scale. But, no matter how brutally they suppress the people, they can never block the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Where there is exploitation and oppression, there always comes the resistance of the people. It is inevitable that the South Korean people should fight against the oppressors for their freedom and liberation." (Ibid., p. 92.)

Indeed, unable to endure any longer the harsh fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the South Korean people started the fierce anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to overthrow the system of U.S. imperialist colonial rule, with the firm resolve that they should rather rise and fight than just sit and die.

Victory is in store for the South Korean people who fight vigorously for the day when they will lead a happy life, together with the people of the northern half of the Republic, in the unified fatherland, in the warm bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Workers in South Korea fight resolutely to get their wages in arrears exposing and denouncing the brigandish exploitation practised by the puppet Pak Jung Hi horde at the instigation of U.S. imperialism



勞動대가 달라



During the late Fatherland Liberation War fighters of the Korean People's Army shot down many air pirates of U.S. imperialism even from the running trains by displaying mass heroism

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